INSIST ON HAVING THESE CALICOES.
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GOLD LEAF
NAVY CUT.
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BEAUTIFULLY COOL AND SWEET SMOKING.
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"Nottingham Castle," at each end.
None Genuine without this.
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Sold ONLY in 1 oz. packets, and 2 oz. and 4 oz. tins;
PLAYER'S NAVY CUT CIGARETTES can now be obtained
of all leading Tobacconists, Stores, &c., in packets containing 12.

No. 7741.—Vol. L. THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 9, 1890. Price One Penny.

TO-NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENTS.

DRURY LANE THEATRE ROYAL.
(Augustus Harris, Lessee and Manager.)
TO-DAY at 1.30, and TO-NIGHT at 7.15, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK. Messrs. Harry Nicholls, Leon, Lauri, Conway, Griffiths Bros., Chevalier, Jun., Leopold Sheen, Fleeta Stanton, Abbs, Henry Payne, and Herbert Campbell; Misses Harriett Vernon, Faudelle, Hewitt, Willson, Conyns, Charteris, Dearing Bennett, Grey, Anson, and Maggie Duggan.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. Beerbohm Tree.)
EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, A MAN'S SHADOW by Robert Buchanan. Mr. TREE as LAROQUE and LUVEROL. Messrs. Fernandez, Kemble, C. Collette, E. M. Robson, Allan, Hargreaves, Tapping, Gurney, Harwood; Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Maude Terry, Miss Norreys, and Mrs. Tree. To-day at 2.45, HAND FOR NOTHING. Miss Norreys, Robert Pateman, and Mrs. Tree. Box-office open 10 till 5. Pit Circle (unreserved) 2s. 6d. Gallery 1s.
MATINEE of A MAN'S SHADOW SATURDAY NEXT and FOLLOWING SATURDAY, at 2.30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.)
THE DEAD HEART.—A Story of the French Revolution. TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at Eight o'clock. Mr. Henry Irving, Mr. Beerbohm, Mr. Silsbig, Mr. Tapping, Mr. Rignton; Miss Phillips, and Miss Ellen Terry. Box office (Mr. J. Hurst) open daily 10 to 5. Seats can also be booked by letter or telegram. Carriages, 10.45.—Lyceum.

CRITERION THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Wyndham.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.40, CASTE. (Last Nights.) Mr. Leonard Boyne, Mr. C. Brookfield, Mr. A. Elwood, and Mr. David James; Miss Lottie Venne, Miss Olga Brandon, Mrs. C. Poole. Preceded by, at 8, SUNSHINE. Doors open 7.45. POSITIVELY LAST MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

GAIETY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, at 8 punctually, RUY BLAS AND THE BLASE ROUE. Miss Ellen Farren, Miss Marion Hood, Miss Sylvia Grey, Miss Linda Verner, Miss Blanche Massey, and Miss Letty Lind; Mr. Fred Leslie, Mr. Fred Storey, Mr. Dalton Somers. Doors open at 7.30.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.
Return of Mr. J. L. TOOLE for Series of Five Weeks' FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
TO-NIGHT (for Two Nights only), and SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, PAUL PRY and DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—Box-office open daily 10 to 6. THE BUNGALOW, by Fred Horner, THIS AFTERNOON.

TERRY'S THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor, Mr. Edward Terry.)
The safest Theatre in the world, constructed entirely with concrete and iron, absolutely fireproof, lighted throughout by electricity.
LAST THREE WEEKS.—TO-NIGHT at 8.30, SWEET LAVENDER (656th time). Mr. Edward Terry and powerful Company. Carriages at 11. MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.
A. and S. Gatti, Sole Wonderful Managers.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.0, LONDON DAY BY DAY. Immense success. 100nd Night. Mr. George Alexander, Messrs. Martin, J. D. Beveridge, F. H. Shine, Lionel Rignold, W. L. Abingdon, Theo. Ballmer, H. Todd, H. Russell, James Lindo, W. Northcote, &c.; Mesdames Alma Murray, Mary Rorke, Kate James, Charlotte Elliot, and Clara Jecks. Doors open at 7.0. POLLY'S VENTURE at 7.35.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
(Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Thomas Thorne.)
EVERY EVENING the successful Comedy-Drama, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. Last Nights. By Robert Buchanan. 294th time. Messrs. Neil Maude, Brandon Gilmore, F. Grove, C. Hartwell, J. S. Blythe, Sidney Hope, and Fred Thorne; Misses Ella Banister, Sylvia Hodson, Cornie Owen, L. Bryer, &c. Doors open 7.30. Overture at 8.0. Box office open 10 to 6.30.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, with powerful cast, SATURDAY EVENING NEXT.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. R. Benson.)
THIS DAY, at 8, doors open 7.30, overture 7.45, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, with the Mendelssohn Incidental Music.—Messrs. S. Price, A. Bryceton, F. R. Benson, H. Rose, G. M. Howard, H. Athol Forde, G. F. Buck, G. R. Weir, S. Phillips, H. G. Tomkins, A. Grenville, O. Sevitt; Mesdames M. Grey, A. Ferrar, Kate Rorke, F. R. Benson, G. Geraldine, M. Townsend, M. Woolgar Mellon, M. Mitchelmore.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
MASTER AND MAN.
TO-NIGHT at 7.45, Henry Pettitt and George R. Sims' powerful play, MASTER AND MAN, in which the following popular artists will appear:—Messrs. Henry Neville, J. H. Barnes, Robert Pateman, E. W. Gardiner, Sidney Howard, Charles Dalton, Bassett Roe, Fred Shepherd, George Dalziel, R. Mayeur, E. W. Webster Lawson; Miss Fanny Brough, Mrs. Frank Hinchley, and Miss Bella Pateman. Doors open 7.15. Commence 7.45. Box-office (Mr. A. Frye) open daily from ten till five. Seats at all the libraries.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. Horace Sedger.)
THIS EVENING, at 8.15, PAUL JONES. (650nd performance.) Last 7 Nights. Preceded by, at 7.30, JOHN SMITH. Misses Dorothy Phyllis Broughton, Bess Lee, Florence Darley, and Camille D'Arville; Messrs. Harry Monkhouse, Templer Saxe, Albert James, W. Cheesman, George Preston, A. F. Hendon, and Henry Ashley. LAST MORNING PERFORMANCE SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30. Telephone No. 3,713.

GARRICK THEATRE.
(Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hare.)
THIS EVENING at eight, LA TOSCA. Mesdames Bernard Beere, Rose Leclercq, Bessie Hatton; Messrs. Lewis Waller, Herbert Waring, Sidney Brough, Gilbert Farquhar, Lawrence O'Orsay, C. Dodsworth, C. Hudson, H. Knight, F. Powell, G. Power, S. Brindle, R. Harding, and J. Forbes-Robertson. Address applications for seats to Box-office, open from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Doors open at 7.30 P.M. Acting Manager, Mr. C. G. Compton.

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.
Messrs. E. S. Willard and John Lart, Lessees and Managers. Proprietor, Mr. John Lancaster Sparrow.
THIS EVENING at 8, THE MIDDLEMAN.
Mr. Willard, Messrs. Mackintosh, E. W. Gordon, H. Cane, H. V. Esmond, Ivan Watson, Cecil Crofton, Royston Keith; Mesdames Maude Millett, Annie Hughes, E. H. Brooke, Agnes Verner, E. Aage, Eva Moore, &c. Box-office now open daily, 10 to 5. Doors open 7.40. Carriages 11. Acting Manager, Mr. W. H. Griffiths.—SHAFTESBURY THEATRE.

LYRIC THEATRE.
(Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Henry J. Leslie.)
TO-NIGHT, at 8.30, THE RED HUSSAR. Mesdames Marie Tempest, Birdie Irving, Maud Holland, H. Coveney, and Florence Dysart; Messrs. Ben Davies, Alec Marsh, Albert Christian, Frank St. Wood, and Arthur Williams.

COMEDY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 9 P.M., the celebrated Comedy PINK DOMINOS, adapted by James Albery, with powerful cast, including Messrs. Herbert Standing, Alfred Maltby, A. Bouchault, &c., and C. H. Hawtrey; Mesdames Golgney, Robertson, Cowell, Alma Stanley, and Rose Saker; preceded, at 8, by ONE SUMMER NIGHT, by F. W. Broughton. Box office open daily from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.

COURT THEATRE.
(Proprietors, Mrs. John Wood and Mr. Arthur Cattolghi.)
TO-NIGHT at 9, 150th performance of AUNT JACK. Mr. Arthur Cecil, Mr. Weedon Grossmith, Mr. Eric Lewis, Mr. H. Reeves-Smith, Mr. Fred Cope, Mr. A. Aynesworth, Mr. W. Phillips, Mr. F. Farren, Mr. Powell, Mr. W. Quinton; Miss Rosina Filippi, Miss Florence Wood, and Mrs. John Wood. At 8.15, TO THE RESCUE, Mr. F. Farren, Miss K. Harwood, and Mrs. Phelps.
NOTICE.—TWO SPECIAL MATINEES of AUNT JACK, SATURDAYS, January 11 and 18. Doors open 8, commence at 2.30.

AVENUE THEATRE.
(Manager, Mons. Marius.)
TO-NIGHT, at 9 o'clock, THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD, with New and Popular Music, arranged by John Crook. Preceded, at 8.30, by LA ROSE D'AUVERGNE, by Offenbach, and a Comedietta. At 7.30, IN THE NIGHT. Messrs. Albert Chevalier, Joseph Tapley, George Sinclair, George Capel, Harry Grattan, W. Warde, R. V. Shone, and Julien Cross; Mesdames Marie Linden, Minnie Byron, Nellie Bowyer, Florence Hall, and Florence Wood. NOTICE.—TWO SPECIAL MATINEES of AUNT JACK, SATURDAYS, January 11 and 18. Doors open 8, commence at 2.30.

ALHAMBRA VARIETY THEATRE.
"ASMODEUS," at 9 and 11.30, "THE ARMY AND NAVY," at 10.20. Signorina Essone; Medlen, Saracco, Marie, Thurgate, and Spotti, and Signor Le Vicario. Variation by Miss Jennie Williams, Herr Boaldon (the modern Hercules) and Professor Attila. Solo and Bobb, the Turkish Troupe, Wingfield's Performing Dogs, Mary Anderson, Harry Freeman, the Clementi Pantomime Troupe, Marie Lloyd, and JAMES FAWN. Open 7.30 until 11.30.

EMPIRE.
Commence at 8. Two Grand Ballets. At 9, A DREAM OF WEALTH. Mdlles. Pallodino and Retuna de Senti, Signor Albertieri and Signorina Malvina Cavalazzi. Grand Variety Artistes. Intermede, at 9.30, the Cinematographe. THE PARIS EXHIBITION. No free list. At 10, a New Italian Divertissement in three Tableaux, by Manzotti, entitled A DREAM OF WEALTH. Music composed by M. Leopold Wenzel. Varoni, WEDNESDAY, 15th inst.

ROYAL Holborn.
GRAND HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Special engagement of Lockhart's performing Elephants. C. H. Macdermott, the popular actor and vocalist; Lydia Yeamans, queen of song; Bibb and Bobby the funny Continental clowns; the Manzons, in a novel musical absurdity; Ventura, the wonderful La Petite Bertora, the charming serio; Abe Daniels, musical clown; Vesta Victoria, Nevinson, and Naylor, the funny Linet Travis, the pretty serio; Wood de Haven and others.
EVENINGS at 7.30; SATURDAY MATINEES, 2.30. Prices of admission from 6d. to £2 2s.

WILL THERE BE A FIGHT?

THE Free Schools "kite" sent up by the *Times* yesterday has had the effect of somewhat scaring the Liberals, without as yet drawing any expression of opinion from the Tories. Neither the *Chronicle* nor the *Standard* nor the *Telegraph* nor the *Morning Post* has a word to say on the subject. The *Morning Advertiser* promises its support, if Mr. Goschen will pay for it by reducing the Beer Duty. The silence of the Tories, however, does not count. They will do as they are bid, and as for Liberal Unionists, they, poor gentlemen, are by the necessities of their position more Tory than the Tories. The only man on the Government benches who might have been relied upon to oppose Free Schools energetically is Mr. Goschen himself, who has undoubtedly spoken very strongly against the policy of remitting the school-pence, and has in particular ridiculed the argument from compulsion which Lord Salisbury used at Nottingham. Here for instance, is what Mr. Goschen said at Edinburgh in 1885:—

It is said that the State compels you; and, therefore, as the State compels you to educate your child, the State ought to pay. Yes; and so when a child is vaccinated, as the State compels you to vaccinate your child, therefore it pays the fees. That is the analogy which has been suggested. But there are other demands which the State makes, and with regard to which it exercises its compulsory powers, and where it does not pay. For instance, a parent is bound to feed his child, he is bound to clothe his child, and the State will punish those who neglect and starve their children, but the State does not, therefore, pay for the food or clothes. I strike at the argument; it is not a good one. There may be others that are better; but that is not a good argument.

That is pretty "flat," as people say; and if Mr. Goschen is ready, owing to the simple change of labelling the dose "assisted" instead of "free," to swallow what he once refused, we need not expect any of the rank and file to be more particular. There will be some grumbling, but there will be no mutiny. Having accepted the principle of free education in Scotland, the Tories will not and cannot object to Lord Salisbury's extension of it to England.

On the Liberal side there will be more fight, but there are so many amongst us who are above all things friends of education that a crusade directed against Free Schools is not likely to be universally taken up. That there will be some fight, however, is certain. We do not quite clearly gather from its remarks this morning whether the *Daily News* will oppose Free Schools tooth-and-nail, unless "complete popular control" is established, or whether it will take Free Schools on whatever terms it can get them, and trust to "the next Liberal Government to place the control of education where it ought to be." But in the case of the more militant wing of the Nonconformists there is no possibility of doubt as to what their tactics will be. Mr. Hugh Price-Hughes speaks as the leader of this wing, and this is what he says this morning in his organ, the *Methodist Times*:—

Those of us who regard the rights of conscience must resist with all our might, and as long as there is breath in our bodies, any arrangement which does not give the people control during school hours of every building in which education is carried on wholly at the people's expense. It does not matter a rap whether the money comes from the rates or from the National Exchequer. Those who pay the piper must call the tune.

One may remark in passing that the same people who will pay the piper in the future, pay him for the most part already. Put into rough and round sums, the figures for 1888 are as follows:—

Government Grant	£3,150,000
Board School Rate	1,250,000
School Pence	1,850,000
Voluntary Contributions	750,000
	£7,000,000

It will be seen at a glance that the shifting of £1,850,000 from School Pence to Government Grant would not be a revolution, but only a development. Nevertheless a shifting there would be, and the shifting would obviously open the door for revising the existing compromise. Mr. Hughes and his friends will fight "as long as there is breath in their bodies" to keep that door open, and not to let it be shut until every elementary school aided out of public funds is under public control. It is by no means certain that Ministers, if they finally decide to "assist" the schools, may not feel their way towards some form of popular control. The opposition to the institution of such control would not come from the Catholics, who might be willing to see their schools managed by popularly-elected representatives under the safeguard of some proviso on the lines of the Conscience Clause. Whether the Church of England would be equally reasonable, we should not like to say. But does Mr. Hughes really mean that he only wants popular control "of every building in which education is carried on *wholly* at the people's expense"? Does he exclude schools, with any endowments and any voluntary subscriptions? If so, there is not much fight after all even in him.

INFLUENZA.

HOW TO CURE IT AND HOW TO PREVENT IT.

CONSULTATIONS WITH SIR OSCAR CLAYTON, SIR M. MACKENZIE, AND DR. ROBSON ROOSE.

IT is high time, we think, that the public at large were put into a position of defence against the invader, which is gripping whole continents and placing nations on their backs. Only those who have suffered know the unpleasantness of this modern edition of the Plague. There are people to be found who scoff at the disease; but these are the fortunate ones who have escaped with a slight cold, which they misname influenza. The sudden attack of severe vomiting, the acute pains which attack the head and limbs, the entire lassitude and helplessness of the victim—these are far removed from an ordinary cold. That is the genuine influenza which every one either has had or may have. But not every one can afford the time and money to procure the best medical advice upon its prevention and its cure.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.

More fortunate in this respect was a young lady patient who, duly armed with the necessary fees, set forth on Tuesday to consult three of the leading physicians of the day. Of course she was not yet a severe sufferer. Had she been, she could not possibly have gone through the fatigue of a prolonged round of consultations. Of course, too, each individual who is actually down with influenza must be individually advised, for special complications and conditions require special treatment; and the only good advice to be given in such cases is "Go to bed and send for your doctor." But far better than having the influenza and being cured, is not to have it at all. The advice given to this lady-patient may prove useful towards this end. The following is her account of her experiences:—

THE SILVER KEY.

I knocked first at the door of Sir Morell Mackenzie, and finding he was at home I corrupted the serious-faced young man who opened the door with half a crown to hasten his mission to his master, and supplant the other waiting patients. The young man received the half crown and held it fondly for a moment, and then said, "Sir Morell is indisposed himself this morning, Miss, and you can't see him before eleven. But I'll put your name down," which he did.

IN THE WAITING-ROOM.

Of course it was nonsense to think of waiting over an hour, so I promised to call again, and in search after information called on Sir Oscar Clayton, the Court and consulting physician. Here a florin sufficed to bring beams of gratitude across the face of a chubby youth, and he showed me into a large melancholy room, not unlike the typical doctor's room described in one of Mr. Austin Dobson's idylls. After I had been studying the pattern of the well-worn Turkey carpet for a few minutes, a footman came in and lighted the asbestos stove, and said Sir Oscar would see me shortly. Presently the door of an inner room was opened, and Sir Oscar's bowed frame appeared at the opening. "Come in here," he said, and we went into a smaller and more comfortable room. Sir Oscar seated himself at his pedestal table. I explained my errand.

SIR OSCAR CLAYTON'S PRESCRIPTION.

"I think I may be going to have influenza," I said. Sir Oscar felt my pulse and looked at my tongue, and said, "I don't think you show any signs of it."

But I told him I felt like it, and assured him that if I had not yet got it, a relative at home actually had it.

"If that's the case, you may catch it, of course; and I'll give you a prescription."

CHIT-CHAT FROM THE CONTINENT.

The position of the Brazilian Ambassador at St. Petersburg is a very difficult one just at present. M. Macedo is one of the most popular men in Russian society circles, and it requires some clever management to evade in conversation with him an allusion to the fact that no one knows whose Ambassador he is since the recent revolution. But M. Macedo confesses quite frankly that he himself is not quite certain about the matter.

* * * * *

Meanwhile the sun of Imperial favour continues to shine fully upon the Brazilian Ambassador and the country which he represents, and it was at the Tzar's special order that the Court went into mourning for four, instead of the customary three, weeks at the death of the Empress of Brazil. A month's mourning is, as a rule, only put on at the death of a reigning Sovereign of one of the great European Powers, but it is said that in ordering the long term of mourning for the Empress, the Tzar wished to indicate that he holds Dom Pedro still to be the lawful Sovereign of the Brazilian Empire.

* * * * *

The "pocket library," to which the Emperor of Germany puns his faith when he takes his trips abroad, consists of four volumes. One is a German "Conversations-Lexicon," the other Brehm's famous "Thierleben:" the third, Tschudi's "Alpen Fauna;" and the fourth good old Thibaut, the Franco-German Dictionary, by which, notwithstanding its being now considered somewhat superannuated, all those still swear who, rather less than a generation ago, were taught at school that there was only one good Franco-German dictionary, and that M. Thibaut was its compiler.

* * * * *

Of newspapers, William II., following the example of his mentor, Prince Bismarck, reads only the French ones. Commenting on this fact, a French writer says the French papers are the kind of literature which no doubt puts the Emperor's character occasionally to the test, for he finds no compliments in them, and truth is apt to offend. But it is also truth only which interests.

* * * * *

I was very much amused to find in the *Kölnische Zeitung* of a day or two ago an article on "The Best Hundred Books," compiled from a pamphlet which a Berlin publishing firm has issued in imitation of our own "Best Hundred Books." The *Kölnische* adds to the pamphlet as having just made its appearance, whereas, as a matter of fact, it was issued early last year, and summarised in these columns many months ago.

* * * * *

The fact that the *Kölnische* is so hopelessly behind time with the notice of what was certainly one of the most interesting publications of the year, would be less significant if the part of the paper in which it appeared were not edited by one of the most eminent among German writers of fiction, under whose direction the columns of "Kunst, Wissenschaft, and Leben" have assumed great interest and importance. Where was the popular realist when the German "literary celebrities" were consulted as to their favourite hundred? For, sure y, if he had been among their number he would not, almost a twe nmonth after its publication, talk of the pamphlet as if it had only just come from the press!

* * * * *

The youngest Sovereign in Europe has once again been the object of special attention since his recent indisposition, of which his mother, who evidently knows something of the treatment of children's complaints, cured him by putting him into a hot bath. Little Alphonso XIII. will be four years old in May, and it is interesting to hear that, notwithstanding his fair complexion and light wavy hair, which he inherits from his mother, the infant King of Spain grows every day more like his father. Indeed, his old governess, Mdme. Tacon, who has also been the governess of the late king in his early childhood, declares that he is the exact image of his father at the same age. Alphonso XIII., without being what is called a handsome man, has a very pleasant and cheerful expression, a charming smile, and altogether a most expressive face, all of which, together with great vivacity, his little son seems to have inherited.

* * * * *

The first step towards the education of the King has just been taken by the engagement of the well-known Spanish platform orator, Don Sanchez Suarez, who is to instruct Alphonso XIII. in the art of reading. As to his physical education, it is conducted entirely *à l'Anglaise*, the daily programme including early rising, cold tub, morning and afternoon walks, plenty of pure air outside Madrid, plenty of exercise, and "early to bed." His Majesty is always dressed in dark blue or white sailor jackets, with short Scotch pelt coats and a sailor's cap, of which he is very proud.

* * * * *

In return for the magnificent Christmas presents which the Sultan has made to the sons of the German Emperor, the Empress has sent quite a gigantic collection of magnificent dolls, in fact, quite a baronful of beauties, to the Grand Turk's younger daughter—the six-year-old Princess Hadi. Every doll has a complete trousseau of her own, carefully selected from all that Berlin has to offer in the way of female attire.

"Will this do for my relative?" I asked.

"Yes, or anybody who has influenza," he answered. "Here it is":—

℞—

Am. Sesquicarb.	3i
Potass. Hcarb.	3i
Tinct. Aurantii	3viii
Aquæ Puræ ad	3iii
— Flor. Aurant.	

which being interpreted is:—

Take of—	
Sesquicarbonate of Ammonia	one drachm
Bicarbonate of Potash	one drachm
Tincture of Oranges	four drachms
Pure Water to	eight ounces
Water of Orange Flowers	three drachms

"You will take this three times a day," said Sir Oscar, "in a table" poonful of lemon juice. If I were you I should eat two oranges a day Oranges are an excellent thing in influenza. They keep it from the chest. A very good thing indeed. You may have a little fish or chicken; and have two glasses of port wine a day made into negus. You know what negus is? Yes. Put the spoon in the glass, you know, or else you'll break it. Add a bit of lemon or nutmeg. Take plenty of strengthening food—sago or tapioca pudding. Put your feet in warm water every night, with a teaspoonful of mustard. Now are you listening?"—"I am trying to."

"Well, don't go kissing your sister."—"No, sisters aren't so affectionate." "Well, no, but some are."

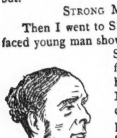
FACTS AND FANCIES" IN INFLUENZA,

"Do you think the influenza is dangerous?"—"The fact is," said the physician, "everybody is fancying they have influenza. I have consultation letters from everywhere this morning—Cannes, Monte Carlo, and Paris, I don't know how it is going on outside, because I only see patients in consultation with other doctors. It seems very prevalent in London, but nothing like it is in Paris; I believe it is raging there. There's nothing dangerous about it. I have never known anybody die of it, and I am old enough to know. It's not half so bad as the great epidemic of '41. A lady came here the other day in a terrible flurry. She thought she was going to have influenza, and I will say she looked very bad. But I gave her a prescription, and she writes and tells me that though several people in the same house have it she has escaped."

"It must be growing rather monotonous?"—"Oh, no," said Sir Oscar, "oh, no. I am always glad to be of service." And he bowed me out.

STRONG MEASURES BY SIR MORELL MACKENZIE.

Then I went to Sir Morell's, and by virtue of my largess the serious-faced young man showed me into the pretty consulting room. Presently Sir Morell Mackenzie appeared. By this time the fatigues of the chase had rendered me decidedly hot, flushed, and nervous. I repeated my fears. Sir Morell took out a little thermometer, such as doctors use to ascertain the temperature of their patients, and placed it under my tongue. I kept it there for a minute, and then taking it out and glancing at the indication he said, "H'm, you may be a little bit feverish." Then he said, "But if you really feel so bad you had better go home to bed; you should go in a cab, tell the servant to call you a four-wheeler."



SIR M. MACKENZIE.

"Yes, but I don't like lying in bed."—"I dare say not; but you have to do a good many things if you're ill that you don't like. But sitting by the fire will do. Keep yourself quiet for three or four days. I'll write you out a prescription."

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE'S PRESCRIPTION.

This is Sir Morell's cure for influenza:—

I.

℞	
Potass Nit.	5i.
Sp. Ether Nit.	5iv.
Liquor Ammon. Acet.	5i. ss.
Aquam. ad	3vi.

II

℞	
Tr. Quiniæ	

Which, being interpreted, are:—

Take of—	
Nitrate of Potash (Saltpetre)	one drachm.
Spirit of Nitric Ether (Sweet Spirits of Nitre)	four drachms.
Liquor of Acetate of Ammonia	1½ ounces.
Water to	six ounces.

A table-spoonful with one of water every four hours.

Take of—
Tincture of Quinine one teaspoonful in a wine glass of water, twice daily before meals.

"You will," said the famous specialist, "take this for four days. No. 2 is a little tonic to take when you get better. No doubt if you are a victim you'll feel a little weak for some time."

"Yes; and about diet?"

"Well, plenty of beef tea and some milk, and there can be no objection to a little fruit."

AN UNSUCCESSFUL CALL AT SIR ANDREW CLARK'S.

But when I arrived at the end of the long hall, I didn't do what Sir Morell told me. I went and rang the bell at Sir Andrew Clark's, over the way. A man with a portly figure and a clean-shaven face opened the door. When I asked for the doctor, he shook his head dubiously. "You can't see him to day, Miss. There's all these people to see yet, who've all got appointments," and he pointed to a tablet on the hall table. "There's been two extra doctor's cases to-day."

"Can't I see him if I wait?"—"No, miss; there's no use a-waiting to seein' of him to-day. Some of the people that have appointments will have to go away at three o'clock without seein' him. It's impossible to get you in to-day. He won't see any extra cases, and he's going out at three and won't come back till half-past eight. You should 've made an appointment, Miss."

REASSURED BY DR. ROBSON ROOSE.

My feverish symptoms were intensified by this disappointment. I grew hot and cold by turns, and a dreadful fit of sneezing came on. After I had recovered a little, however, I got into a cab and bade the driver take me to Hill-street. In a bewildered and harassed condition I arrived at Dr. Robson Roose's, and frightened myself into another fever by ringing the bell too violently. Dr. Roose's butler didn't know whether his master was at home unless I gave him my name. After I had done so he showed me into the consulting-room. Five minutes after a tall, dark gentleman wearing spectacles came in, with his watch in his hand.

"It's after my time for seeing patients to-day: it's after one," he said.

"Oh, I believe I've got influenza, doctor. Can't you give me something to ward it off?"

"Sit down until you are calm enough to tell me what's the matter. I am afraid you are exciting and alarming yourself without much cause, like a good many more. My assistant is ill, but I am afraid it's a good deal imagination even with him. This influenza is becoming such a panic; everybody fancies that they will be the next afflicted. I am run nearly off my legs with influenza patients. I am attending sixty at present —from Cabinet Ministers downwards."

NO PANIC.

"Are they very ill? Will any of them die, do you think?"

"No, none of my patients have died, or are likely to die. There's nothing dangerous about influenza if it isn't neglected. Now, don't alarm yourself, child, there's no cause for alarm," said the doctor kindly. "The epidemic will run its course, and if you have it I will undertake to cure you of it in three days if you send for me. But you needn't send for me in order to get well, for I am an expensive doctor. There are others as clever who are not expensive," said the doctor modestly. "I have been trying to impress on the newspapers," said Dr. Roose, "the necessity of keeping down the panic. People will do well to take a little quinine as a preventive. The epidemic will run its course, but there's no need for such as you to make this fuss."

Then, after looking at my tongue and testing my condition by the glass thermometer, he bade me keep up my courage and go to him again if I wanted reassuring. "Why," he said, "you might have got into the hands of some unprincipled person who would have frightened you—the hands of some unprincipled person who would have frightened you—I don't say intentionally, but inconsiderately—into the disease. Now I don't say intentionally, but inconsiderately—into the disease. Now I don't rush off to two or three other doctors—I suppose you have already been, though. Was it a chemist who sent you to me?"

DR. ROOSE'S PRESCRIPTION.

I admitted I had been to a chemist and I came away with this prescription, which the doctor said would ward off the disease:—

℞	
Quinæ Disulph.	grxii
Pot. Bromid.	5iss
Acid. Hydrobromic Dil.	5iss
Tr. Aurant. ad	3viii
Aquam	

Which being interpreted is—

Take of—	
Disulphate of Quinine	12 grains
Bromide of Potassium	1½ drachms.
Dilute Hydrobromic Acid	1½ drachms.
Tincture of Orange to	½ ounce.
Water to	8 ounces.

The eighth part (two tablespoonfuls) twice a day.

And Dr. Roose himself sat down to reply to a note which had just arrived from Lord Randolph Churchill. Is he also among the victims?

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

To-morrow is the Jubilee of the Penny Post, and every newspaper will be turning out congratulatory articles on the subject. To us the occasion seems, we must confess, by no means one for unmixed satisfaction. It is good, of course, that the facts of the Penny Post should have confounded the prophecies of its opponents. That the Postmaster-General of the time (Lord Lichfield) should have condemned the scheme as "wild and extravagant" was only natural; but it requires some little effort of imagination now to realize that a sagacious statesman like Sir Robert Peel opposed it, and that a shrewd man of the world like Sydney Smith characterized it as sheer nonsense. It should be an encouragement to the minorities of to-day to recall that one of the most universally recognized blessings of our age was thus despised and rejected fifty years ago.

Clearly, then, the world moves; but how slowly! The proper celebration of the Jubilee of the Inland Penny Post would have been the inauguration of the Imperial Penny Post. The present Postmaster-General has made some small, feeble advances in that direction—by his three-penny post-cards and his fourpenny "sea-route" letters; but the prospect of a uniform rate of postage throughout the British Empire is still in the dim future. Yet when it comes it will be accepted as the most natural and reasonable thing in the world: and Mr. Henniker Heaton, if he lives to reap the fruit of his agitation, will be regarded as a second Rowland Hill.

"There are times, in the words of Stonewall Jackson, when the insignificance of the accuser is lost in the ingratitude of the accusation." This is the aphorism of the Confederate General with which Mr. Parnell concludes his letter to the Ennis guardians, and which is to govern the Irish leader's attitude towards Captain O'Shea's charges. "I intend," says Mr. Parnell, "utterly and entirely declining [? misprint for "denying"] all culpability." Mr. Parnell is not a man given to idle bluffing, and this deliberate defiance of Captain O'Shea should serve to reassure the weaker brethren on our side. Possibly, too, the party which boasts of comprising "the gentlemen of England" will on second thoughts think it well to believe even a political opponent innocent until he is proved to be guilty.

It is reported "from Vienna"—not the best of quarters for trustworthy information—that M. Pobédonostzeff has been replaced as Procurator-General by M. de Sabler, and that the Tzar is thus "determined to inaugurate a policy of religious toleration in his dominions." But as the Vienna correspondent includes in his news a revival of the story of M. Pobédonostzeff's "disgrace," which was so very categorically denied at the time, we shall not venture to believe in M. de Sabler's appointment till we have it confirmed. Nevertheless it seems clear that M. Pobédonostzeff's position is at any rate not so secure as it was. There could hardly be all these sparks without some friction.

The proceedings of the gang of roughs who nearly murdered poor Slavin at Bruges has proved too much for the members of the Pelican Club. There is a limit even to the Pelican's pouch, which the naturalists tell us is a prodigious receptacle. Every Englishman will be glad to see from the proceedings which took place yesterday that the matter is to be threshed out to the bitter end. The point at issue is the discovery of the person or persons who hired or caused to be hired the gang of roughs. One section of the club was prepared to let the matter drop owing to difficulties of obtaining evidence. The other section thinks otherwise, the committee has resigned, and that is how matters stand at present.

"In this painful season of the year," writes "Taxpayer," "when notices arrive from the Inland Revenue, and licences have to be taken out for male servants, carriages, dogs, &c., it occurs to me that the protective distinction which exists in favour of the employment of women in place of men is not fully appreciated by the generality of my fellow sufferers. True that many people of small means find it advantageous to employ a parlourmaid rather than a butler, and so save the charge of 15s. per annum for the licence of a male servant. What seems never to have struck my rural friends is that by employing a woman as a gardener a similar economy might be effected. But I may go further and state—a statement, however, which I shall with pleasure see contradicted—that no instance is known of a woman who is employed as a gardener, and yet what admirable gardeners they would make! If Miss Jekyll had been forced by circumstances to earn her living, can anybody who knows her imagine a more effectual wielder of the implements of the art in which as an amateur she has achieved such remarkable success? Seriously, has it never occurred to the advocates of woman's rights and the wider employment of female energy that in the schemes of their education it might be of advantage to place horticulture among the branches of practical knowledge in which they are specially instructed. The sewing-machine and the frying-pan ought not to have a complete monopoly of their energies, and favoured as they would be and are by their exemption from the tax to which male gardeners are liable of fifteen shillings a year, it is quite conceivable that of the total number of English gardeners some considerable proportion, say a fourth part or even a third, might in a generation or so be found to consist of women, to the great advantage of the health and pockets of the weaker sex."

According to the cable, "The Gondoliers" has been produced in New York, and is universally condemned by critics and public alike. Is this a remarkable instance of the adage that one man's meat may be another man's poison, or is it a tribute to Mr. Gilbert's powers of stage management and consummate knowledge of the *nuances*? Or is it a tribute to the remarkable company which interprets the opera at the Savoy? No opera of the famous Savoy series was so universally praised here as "The Gondoliers," and for once even the critics agreed as to its merits. Perhaps the fiasco is a sign that the Americans would fain dispense with doubles, and hanker after the real London article, with Mr. Gilbert as stage manager, Sir Arthur Sullivan in the conductor's seat, and Mr. and Mrs. Carte "in front."

A wish is often expressed nowadays that our churches should be used as theatres. This was fulfilled in the case of the theatre at Zurich, which was destroyed by fire on New Year's Day. It had, however, long ceased to be a church. Soon after the Reformation, the municipal council of Zurich found that their city was as much over-churched as our City of London is now thought by many to be. They began to dispose of the surplus churches to secular uses. The splendid Barfüsser-Kirche, a thirteenth-century building, is very grand and simple in outline, like all the other churches of the Friars-Preachers, nave and choir being of the same breadth and height, after the customary type of the familiar German "Predigerkirche." The old church underwent many internal changes, until in 1834 it was sold for 17,500 gulden to a theatre company, and was first opened as a temple of the drama in the November of the same year.

"THE GOSPEL OF WEALTH."

THE following are some further communications we have received on the subject of Mr. Carnegie's article, and the comments made upon it by Mr. Gladstone:—

FROM THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to thank you very much for your letter and enclosure. I feel very diffident about giving my poor opinion on such an important subject as that treated by Mr. Carnegie; the more so as it has been criticised by such great men as Mr. Gladstone. On such short consideration as I have been able to give, I think I should feel inclined to agree with Mr. Carnegie's conclusions *as a whole*, but I should like to make the same reservation as Mr. Gladstone with regard to the religious aspect of the question. It seems to me that not enough stress is laid by Mr. Carnegie on this vastly important subject. Without religious influence I believe all other efforts for the amelioration of the condition of the poor to be robbed of half their value. The fact is that there is room for everybody to do that which most appeals to himself. Let one man build a university, another a library or hospital; but let him who feels called in that direction build a cathedral, which shall be a source of comfort and solace to many thousands of the poor and afflicted, and redound to the glory of God, without whose blessing all human efforts are fruitless.

—I remain your faithful and obedient servant, NEWCASTLE.

Clumber, near Worksop.

FROM CANON LIDDON.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

MY DEAR SIR,—I can scarcely hope to say anything on the subject of Mr. Carnegie's paper that is entitled to your attention. With his general principle I heartily concur; but of the seven objects to which he proposes that the millionaire's wealth should be devoted I should omit "music-halls," while in the case of universities I should restrict it to bursaries for poor students, and collections, especially of antiquities, which wealth alone can purchase, and which are of the highest educational value. In supporting churches he has, as Mr. Gladstone has suggested, unrivalled opportunities of rendering that kind of service which aids the cause of religion indirectly yet most powerfully by its effect upon the imagination of the people: I mean the construction of splendid buildings, which, like our old cathedrals, suggest the enduring Majesty of Religion most persuasively. What might not a millionaire do for Liverpool by giving it a cathedral worthy of its place among the cities of England?—Yours very truly,

H. P. LIDDON.

3, Amen-court, St. Paul's, E.C.

THE "GOSPEL" APPLIED TO ART GIFTS.

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Mr. Huish's list of benefactions to museums and art galleries during the last decade is very far from being complete. The amount of one million might easily be doubled. For example, the following are omitted:—

Richard and George Tangye, Birmingham:	
For purchase of works of art for museum	£10,000
For Birmingham School of Art	11,000
A collection of old Wedgwood for museum	10,000
The late Miss Rylands:	
For Birmingham School of Art	10,000
Mr. Crace de Colmore:	
Land for the School of Art say	8,000
	£49,000

Nothing is said of the new museums built and endowed wholly or in part by private benefactors, such as the Ruskin Museum at Sheffield, the museum at Paisley by Sir Peter Coats, others at Leek, Derby, Nottingham, Chester, Hanley, &c. Mr. A. W. Franks gave a fine collection of pottery, &c., to the British Museum. £5,000 is credited to Lady Charlotte Schrieber, as the value of the magnificent collection she gave to South Kensington Museum; surely this should be nearer £15,000.—Yours, &c.,

F. RATHBONE.

20, *Alfred-place West, S.W.*

1,000 ONE POUNDS OR ONE THOUSAND POUNDS?

To the EDITOR *of the* PALL MALL GAZETTE.

SIR,—Since you have published no adverse comment on Mr. Carnegie's article I take it that the Democracy, whose claims you advocate, is satisfied with Mr. Carnegie's theories. Small wonder. Mr. Gladstone's *imprimatur* gives them sanctity, and Mr. Carnegie's fundamental proposition is so plausible that its truth is accepted without question. Nevertheless on examination this fundamental proposition will be found to be the negation of the principle on which Democracy urges its claims for universal acceptation. The whole fabric of the "Gospel" is built on the assumption, as you point out, that one rich man could spend £1,000 at greater advantage to the commonweal than 1,000 men could spend £1 apiece. Now to form a common fund for a common object (*e.g.*, a free library, swimming baths, &c.), is one of the ways in which 1,000 men may spend £1 apiece. This mode of spending must then be included in the above assumption, which therefore may be written as follows: one rich man could spend £1,000 at greater advantage to the commonweal than 1,000 men could spend £1,000. It is obvious that the truth of this assertion rests on the truth of the following: that one man can administer the money of 1,000 more efficiently than the 1,000 can. Whether this be true or not, it is a flat contradiction of the democratic principle, which asserts that one man cannot more efficiently administer the money of the 1,000 than the 1,000. All the efforts of Democracy have been directed towards taking the control of the money out of the hands of the one and placing it in those of the 1,000.

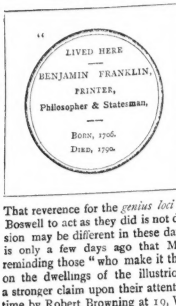
—I have the honour to be, yours obediently, IGNOTUS.

January 7.

INSTRUCTIONS to SUFFERERS from INFLUENZA, Nasal Catarrh, Sore Throat, &c.—When attacked with Influenza, lie in bed for three or four days in a well-ventilated room, well ventilated by having a good fire, take ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" freely and ENO'S "VEGETABLE MOTO" as occasion may require. After a few days the marked symptoms will pass away.—ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, LONDON, S.E.

LITERARY LANDMARKS OF LONDON.

HOW THEY ARE MARKED BY THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.



NE cannot but remark a kind of respect, perhaps unconsciously, paid to this great man by his biographers; every house in which he resided is historically mentioned, as if it were an injury to neglect naming any place that he honoured by his presence." So writes Dr. Johnson in his "Life of Milton;" and the passage quoted emboldened that prince of interviewers, James Boswell, to ask and obtain from the "great Cham" a list of the many residences which he occupied during his life in London. That reverence for the *genius loci* which caused Dr. Johnson to write and Boswell to act as they did is not dead—although the manner of its expression may be different in these days to that of the eighteenth century. It is only a few days ago that Mr. Edmund Gosse wrote to the *Times* reminding those "who make it their pious duty to place memorial tablets on the dwellings of the illustrious dead" that no house in London has a stronger claim upon their attention than that occupied for such a long time by Robert Browning at 19, Warwick-crescent. Mr. Gosse suggested one of those "graceful and unobtrusive roundels which are so highly appreciated by strangers in London." These "graceful and unobtrusive roundels"—the phrase belongs to Mr. Gosse—are all put up by the Society of Arts; and it was to the secretary of this society that the present writer recently applied for some information as to the work in question. A summary of the chat which took place follows.

"Our real difficulty," remarked the secretary, "is in obtaining permission to put the memorials up. The owner, or occupier, doesn't like it. He is not flattered at the thought of tourists coming round and staring at his house. Some people, of course, are very pleased; but as a rule the persons to whom we have to apply refuse, solely on the ground that they do not like their houses to be made conspicuous. Then, again, it is often very difficult to discover the person who is in a position to give the required permission. We had a lot of trouble in this respect over Dickens. We had trouble also with Goldsmith. We were very anxious to put a memorial on the rooms which he occupied in the Temple; but the Benchers of the Inn resolutely refused. At Lincoln's Inn we have been treated much better, and our medallion to Lord Thurlow there is the last which we have erected."

"And I suppose you sometimes find it difficult to discover the right house?"—"That difficulty often occurs. We should like very much to place a tablet on the house in which Lord Beaconsfield was born, if we could only locate it. The house at the corner of John-street and James-street—now occupied by Messrs Coutts and Co.—has been pointed out to us as the place in question. But Lord Rowton, with whom I visited the premises, is very doubtful on the point: indeed, he is almost certain that Lord Beaconsfield was not born there. All that we know is that Isaac D'Israeli occupied rooms there, which are still in the same condition as when he left them."

"What does the memorial cost?"—"Something like £3; and probably it costs about the same to fix it. They are always paid for by the society."

"And I take it the society is always ready to decorate a house when asked to do so?"—"We are always glad of suggestions—especially if the claim for the house named be well authenticated. You are, of course, familiar with the memorial. It is nothing more than a medallion upon which is recorded the fact that so-and-so lived in the house; that he was a poet, a philosopher, a divine, or what not, and that his birth and death happened in such and such years. The name of the Society of Arts appears in the pattern worked around the circumference; but the letters are so unobtrusive that the connection of the tablet with the society is not at once seen."

Up to the present time twenty-six tablets have been erected by the Society of Arts, in various parts of London. A list of names and places is subjoined:—

James Barry, 36, Castle-street, Oxford-street.
Edmund Burke, 37, Gerrard-street, Soho.
Lord Byron, 16, Holles street.
George Canning, 37, Condu t-street.
George Cruikshank, 236, Hampstead-road.
Mdme. D'Arblay (Fanny Burney), 11, Bolton-street, Piccadilly.
Charles Dickens, Furnival's-inn.
John Dryden, 43, Gerrard-street.
Michael Faraday, 2, Blandford-street, Portman-square.
John Flaxman, 7, Buckingham-street, Fitzroy-square.
Benjamin Franklin, 7, Craven street, Strand.
Thomas Gainsborough, Schomberg House (part of the War Office), Pall-mall.
David Garrick, 5, Adelphi-terrace.
George Frederick Handel, 25, Brook-street.
William Hogarth, 30, Leicester-square.
Samuel Johnson, 17, Gough square, Fleet street.
Napoleon III., 3A, King-street, St. James's.
Lord Nelson, 147, New Bond street.
Sir Isaac Newton, 35, St. Martin's-street.
Peter the Great, 15, Buckingham-street, Strand.
Sir Joshua Reynolds, 47, Leicester-square.
Richard Brinsley Sheridan, 14, Savile-row.
Mrs. Siddons, 27, Upper Baker-street.
Lord Thurlow, Lincoln's Inn.
Sir Robert Walpole, 5, Arlington-street.

The house upon which the Byron tablet was affixed was recently pulled down, in order that a neighbouring shop might be enlarged. As a matter of fact, the poet was only inside its walls for a few days when he was a baby; indeed, it is more than probable that the medallion in question only indicated the site. It was recently stated that Johnson's house in Gough-square was being pulled down. The report, happily, was incorrect, and one of the most interesting literary landmarks which London possesses still retains the Society of Arts memorial in the condition in which it was first put up.

NEW BOOKS.

"OLD LAMPS AND NEW."

"Old Lamps and New: an After-Dinner Chat." By Joseph Hatton. (Hutchinson and Co.) We recognise in this volume several articles which have already appeared in *Harper's* and elsewhere, but others are new to us, and all of them possess a certain interest. They are of a varied character. There are reminiscences of a holiday spent with Henry Irving, of Victor Hugo, and of Sothern; "At Home" Sketches of William Black, Miss Braddon, and Tennyson; the story of Mr. Labouchere's life—and a funny story it is; a criticism of Ouida, and some early-life and other recollections of the author. Mr. Hatton very soon gets on happy terms with his readers; he writes in an easy, chatty style; and over these sketches one may while away a very pleasant hour.

TWO SCHOOL BOOKS.

"The Makers of Modern Italy." By J. A. R. Mariott, M.A. (Macmillan.) This book consists of three lectures delivered at a meeting of University Extension students, held at Oxford. An effort is made to show the parts played by Mazzini, Cavour, and Garibaldi in the unification of Italy, and there is given in brief compass a sketch and critical estimate of each. In an appendix, those who desire fuller and further information are referred to a long list of works, and there is an excellent chronological table of the chief events in Italian history.

"Dryden: an Essay of Dramatic Poesy." Edited, with notes, by Thomas Arnold, M.A. (Clarendon Press.) This essay has been said to be "the first piece of good modern English prose on which our literature can pride itself." In it an attempt is made to vindicate the use of rhyme in tragedy. No convenient edition of it has hitherto been obtainable. There is a capital introduction, and the notes are full and interesting.

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THE CRY OF THE COSTERS.

A CHAT WITH THE SECRETARY OF THE COSTERMONGERS' LEAGUE.

"I MAY say," remarked a gentleman who called at our office yesterday, "that I am the secretary and chief organiser of the London United Costermongers' Protection League." A formidable position this of Sec. and C.O. of the L.U.C.P.L., but Mr. J. J. Richmond seemed to have energy and confidence enough to carry him through the biggest undertaking.

"Yes, sir," he continued, "it is a big thing, much bigger than the public has any idea of. The London costermongers, in which term I include all classes of street vendors, the Sunday winkle-men and the rest of them, are at least sixty thousand strong, and at a moderate estimate they turn over weekly a capital of £250,000. That represents thirteen millions a year. So the costers, you see, have a big stake in the country and the trade of the country has a big stake in them."

"And what is it," we asked of their secretary and chief organizer, "that you want to do for them, and want us to do for you?"—"The union wants to protect the poor costers, and we want you to help the poor union. The harrying of the costermongers is something dreadful. What with the police incessantly moving them on and the vestries having them fined or locked up, their life is a burden to them. It was in Peckham that the league started, for it is there that the vestry is most harassing. The league takes up all cases, instructs solicitors to defend, and pays all fines. The authorities at Peckham seem determined to drive the costers from pillar to post. 'Where do you mean them to go to?' I say to the vestry. 'Oh, we'll make them a market,' they say. 'And meanwhile?' say I. That's the question, sir! And the costermonger's trade, mind you, is an ancient one; aye, the most ancient method of merchandise in the world. The costers are the shopmen of the poor, that is what they are, and it is a shame that they should be harried out of the means of earning an honest livelihood and of dispensing articles of commerce amongst the poorest purchasers."

"And what support," we asked, "has your league obtained as yet among the costers themselves?"—"Well, you see, we've only been started a few weeks, but we are firmly planted now. At Peckham the parent branch numbers 150 men. At Rotherhithe we have 70, at Farringdon-road 50, at Hoxton 60. And we have received requests to found branches at Brick-lane, at Chelsea, and at Wandsworth also."

"Does the league aim only at defending individual members against persecution, or does it mean to act also as a trade society and represent the interests of the costers as against the merchants who supply them?"—"Ah, sir, that will come presently. I have all sorts of schemes in my mind for the future. When we are stronger we must think of co-operative buying; and I hope and trust, too, that the league will be the means of raising the moral position of the men. At present the language of the coster is something dreadful, but the sense of union and the agencies which a union can bring to bear, will be the way to level the men up. But one thing at a time, sir, is my motto; and for the present I want to keep the league as a fighting body, and what we want you to ask the benevolent public to do is to help us to fight. You see the subscription to the league—here are our rules and membership cards—is only 2*d.* a week, with 1*s.* entrance fee, and those subscriptions will not go far at first towards paying solicitors' charges in cases where our members are unjustly molested when in the discharge of their ancient and useful calling. So, sir, if you can say a word for the poor costers, don't forget to add that the treasurer will be very glad to receive subscriptions, however small."

JUDGE *versus* GAOLER.

SCENE: WATERFORD.

"Judge Waters, having quashed the conviction by the R.M.'s, ordered the prisoner to be released. The gaoler in charge asked for a written order, as he had no power to release him. The judge said he would put the gaoler in prison himself if he did not obey his direction. The prisoner was then released."—*Daily Paper*, Jan. 3.

SAID the judge to the gaoler, "Your prisoner's free."
"Oh, indeed," said the gaoler, "I'm blowed if he be;
For a bird in the hand, as your worship's aware,
Is worth a round dozen of birds in the air."

Thought the judge, "I must keep myself calm if I can,
To explain the affair to this ignorant man—
Mr. Balfour's Removables think him their tool;
'Tis the fault of the system has made him a fool."

Then aloud to the gaoler, "I'd have you to know
When I say that he's free, you must please to forgo
The amusement of turning the Government screw
On a man who as justly might turn it on you.

"You perhaps have been foolishly led to suppose
That an Irish official may turn up his nose
At the Bench and the Bar, if they hint at a flaw
When a brace of Removables lay down the law;

"But if they, my good sir, were to tell you to take,
And to put to the torture, or tie to the stake,
Or to hang the man high on the grim gallows tree,
Not a whit more illegal their orders would be."

Said the gaoler, "This here is a very rum go,
But your worship must let me have something to show
When the Government ask why I let the man out;
No, I'm blessed if I'd dare to release him without."

Then indeed did Judge Waters wax angry and grim,
And the gaoler grew pale when he looked upon him;
For he cried, "What I bid you at once you will do,
Or the key shall be turned, not on him, but on you."

So the culprit was pardoned and gat him away,
And the gaoler deferred what he wanted to say
Till a better occasion, when loudly he swore
That he'd never seen justice in Ireland before.

J. L. J.

BALLADS OF SCOTLAND.

"Auld Scots Ballants." Edited by Robert Ford. (Gardner.) Mr. Ford has succeeded in bringing together a number of the older ballads of Scotland, many of which have hitherto been obtainable only in chap-book form. In this collection we find such pieces as "Thrummy Cap," "Will and Jean," "Walty and Meg," "Gil Morice," "Sir James the Rose," and "Mill o' Tifty's Annie." Several of these are not quite so rare in the North of Scotland, at all events, as the editor would have us believe. We happen to know that large numbers of them are every year printed as chap-books there and sold up and down the country side. Still any honest effort made to preserve the ballads in a more permanent form is worthy of encouragement, and Mr. Ford's book should be welcomed by many. The historical and critical notes which preface the ballads are, as a rule, interesting and useful, but unfortunately they are not always quite correct. "The Herd's Ghaist" we are told is an "old ballad;" and "The Murder of King Kenneth" is spoken of as a ballad "which is evidently a production of the present century." Evidently! nay, it is. Would the editor be surprised to learn that both these ballads have been written within the last fifteen years? Of course, Mr. Ford does not know the name of the author, and we will make him a present of the secret. They were both written by the late Mr. Jervis, Inspector of Registrars, a well-known Scottish antiquary. It is satisfactory to note that Mr. Ford has not attempted to "edit" any of the ballads. Of "The Blaeberry Courtship" he gives, he says, "the old chapman's copy in its rude simplicity." He is evidently not aware that his version of this old song contains an alteration, made not very many years ago, of some of the lines which it contained. We do not complain of the editor accepting the amended version in this particular instance; we mention the fact merely to put him on his guard in any further researches he may make into the ballad literature of the "north countree."

Bord's Pianos.—Piano on cash, discount or cash or 12s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years system. Illustrated price list free.—Bord's Pianos, 72 and 74, Seven Dials, and 270, 272, and 274, Edgware-road, NOW HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

GREAT BRITAIN'S EXTERNAL TRADE.

A SATISFACTORY RECORD FOR THE YEAR.

THE year's statistics of our external trade are now complete, and they cannot fail to give satisfaction. December has maintained the general level of advance recorded in the early months, for although the imports have not increased much the export department has improved under almost every head. The figures for December come out as follows:—

Imports	£38,268,000	Increase	£327,309, or 0.8 per cent.
Exports	20,903,000	,,	2,089,000, or 11 ,,
Re-exports	5,808,000	,,	609,000, or 13 ,,

As the average advance in imports throughout the year has been over 11 per cent. a drop to less than 1 per cent. is considerable. The most considerable falling away has been under the head of articles of food and drink. We have taken £520,000 worth less of barley and £300,000 worth less of wheat, which an increase of £163,000 of flour neutralizes in only a small way. Apples, eggs, and fish account for a decrease of another £200,000, sugar for £210,000; and tea, coffee, and currants for £250,000. The presumption is that our home supplies of food stuffs are better, which is all to the good. Of raw materials for textiles we have taken more cotton and less wool.

With respect to the exports, the movements are more consistently in the right direction. Cotton and linen yarns have declined somewhat, but with these exceptions textiles have improved. Hardware and cutlery are not so good, Brazil, the Argentine, and the East Indies among other countries taking less, but there is a substantial increase to British possessions in South Africa. We have also shipped very much more pig iron, rails, and other classes of iron and steel all round the world, while machinery and millwork are also better. With respect to the whole year, the figures are:—

Imports	£427,211,000	Increase	£40,629,000, or 10.5 p.c.
Exports	248,092,000	,,	14,249,000 or 6 ,,
Re-exports	64,940,000	,,	897,000, or 1.4 ,,
	£740,243,000		£55,775,000

To these figures have to be added £375,000 of imports by Parcel Post and £887,000 of exports. We have thus a grand total of no less than 741¾ millions of foreign trade—certainly a very substantial figure. Of specie, which is not included in these amounts, there were imported gold and silver to the value of £26,871,000, and exported £25,122,000.

THE "KING OF COSTA RICA."

IN an interesting article on "Costa Rica and its Resources" in the January number of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Dr. Alfred Crespi relates how his younger brother, "after an adventurous and eventful life, something like that of some mediæval explorer, alighted on the tempting shores of Costa Rica," and married a daughter of its ex-President. The Mr. Crespi referred to is an extremely "bright, clever, and energetic man. He has been in every province of South and Central America; and after trying the Argentine, Uruguay, Venezuela, Columbia, and Ecuador, has settled down in Costa Rica as affording better openings than any of them. He has, we are told, a gold mine and a copper mine, and has obtained a concession from the Costa Rica Government for a railway on the Pacific slope from Punta Avenas to San José, which concession includes 700,000 acres of land. He declares that the climate in the upland valleys of San José is splendid, and well fitted for Europeans; and when he gets his railway going, he intends to use his 700,000 acres for a large colonization scheme, and hopes to introduce Englishmen to share in his good things.

But an even greater man in Costa Rica than Mr. Crespi is Mr. Keith, an American, who is married to another daughter of the ex-President. It is Mr. Keith who owns the railway from Port Simon on the Gulf of Mexico, up to the foot of the mountains, and has a concession for continuing to San José. He owns miles of banana farms along the railway line, from which last year he shipped 70,000 tons of bananas to New York. He has also grocery and provision stores all along the line, and pays all his employés in token-money which he mints himself—probably the most gigantic truck system which ever existed. Mr. Keith is also believed to own practically the whole of the Costa Rica debt. Some time ago he bought up all the cattle in Costa Rica, made a corner in beef, and realized a large sum of money. He must be an immensely wealthy man, and is often spoken of as "The King of Costa Rica."

The Crespis, by the way, are of Italian extraction, though their mother was an Englishwoman. Their father was one of the Italian refugees in London, and a friend of Mazzini. His name was Crespi, and he was a cousin of the present Italian Premier. England owes a good deal to its Italian refugees: the Rossettis are, of course, another case in point.

ENGLISH CAPITAL IN AMERICAN ENTERPRISES.

American opinion has been asked as to the investment of English capital in the United States. We need not be afraid that Brother Jonathan will put any hindrances in the way of John Bull getting rid of his spare capital in railways, mines, and cattle companies—and by no means to our advantage. Now that we have tackled industrial enterprises there is no assurance that the old experience will not be repeated. Forty millions sterling of British capital is said to have been invested in the short period of eighteen months, and still there is talk of new ventures in fresh fields. No doubt a great many more millions will go in the same way before the inevitable check comes. The Yankees will let us have our fling, and British capital will help to enrich the country without in any sense ousting them from the control of American commerce. The Congressman who does not think that the English speculator in America often gets more than fifty cents back on his dollar describes the situation very nearly. That is his consolation for the invasion of English capital.

AT DIVIDEND TIME.

The curious old ladies who make their appearance every half-year at dividend time in the vicinity of the Bank of England have been coming and going in crowds during the past two days. The routine of identifying themselves, signing their names, receiving their warrants, and cashing them, is to many as strange and confusing on the twentieth as on the first occasion, but the bother inside, and the risks of life and limb at the crossings outside, appear to be not without their compensations. It is eminently respectable and even morally satisfying to be a creditor of the nation, even at two and three-quarters per cent., and be served by such a solid institution as *the* Bank. That at least is the expression which one reads on the faces of the people who pass in and out at this time. It is something more than a mere matter of pounds, shillings, and pence.

IRON PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

The statistics published by Messrs. James Watson and Co., Glasgow, put very clearly the position of the iron trade of Scotland and the North of England during the past year. With respect to Scotland the figures are:—

Stock at end of 1888	1,244,433	
Production in 1889	998,928	
	2,243,361	
Shipments (foreign)	246,193	
,, (coastwise)	185,423	
Forwarded to England by rail	13,620	
Consumed in Scotland	762,285	
Stock in Scotland end of 1889	1,035,840	
	2,243, 0	

The Cleveland figures are:—

Stock at end of 1888	472,628	
Production in 1889	2,771,181	
	3,243,809	
Shipments foreign	549,747	
,, coastwise	409,783	
Consumption, including rail deliver es	2,021,904	
Stocks at end of 1889	262,385	
	3,243,809	

Five thousand miles were added to the railroads of the United States during 1889. This compares with 7,028 miles in 1888, 12,983 miles in 1887, 8,128 miles in 1886, and 3,131 miles in 1885.

Several of the most prominent firms in the carpet trade will not join the proposed carpet syndicate.

HUDSON BROTHERS,

Provision Merchants,

During the rebuilding of more extensive premises, are carrying on business TEMPORARILY at

56, Ludgate Hill, City,

TWO DOORS BELOW THEIR OLD PREMISES.

STILTON CHEESE, YORK HAMS, &c.

DRURY LANE.—THE NATIONAL THEATRE.—TWICE DAILY at 1.30 and 7.15, AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S Pantomime, JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, written by HARRY NICHOLLS and AUGUSTUS HARRIS produced on a scale of splendour surpassing in magnificence the displays offered to the public by Mr. AUGUSTUS HARRIS in previous years, and performed by a Company of Comedians each of whom is an acknowledged attraction in himself. Box-office open daily from 10 to 5. No fees.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The PREMIER THEATRE of London. Sole Lessee, THE OPERA COMPANY (Limited). Twice daily at 1.30 and 7.15. Grand CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME entitled CINDERELLA. Written by RICHARD HENRY. The Music by CARLO COWEN. Produced during its progress by CHARLES HARRIS. Musical Director, Mr. EDWARD SOLOMON. Miss MINNIE PALMER (specially engaged for the part of Cinderella), Miss VIOLET CAMERON, and the most powerful Company ever seen in Pantomime. Doors open at 6.45. First Performance at 1.30. Prices from 10s. 6d. to £3 4s. Box-office open daily 10 to 5. No early doors. "First come, first served.—HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

COVENT GARDEN.—Lessee, FREEMAN THOMAS.—GRAND CIRCUS, under the direction of AUGUSTUS HARRIS and FREEMAN THOMAS.—The Grand Pantomime Production of Black Bess (sensation of Paris), with the most Marvellous Martial Exercises, Wonderful Siberian Bears, 50 Clowns, 100 highly-trained Horses and Ponies, Con-Con and his Wonderful Pet, Jessie, the General and Champion Wire-walker. The Hoffman Sisters (Bi-musical-bar Performers). Sylvester (Renowned Jockey Rider). Children's CINDERELLA PANTOMIME, in the Arena. TWICE DAILY at 1.30 and 7.0. Doors open at 1.0 for Morning Performances. Prices from 6s. 6d. to £4 4s. Box-office open daily 10 to 5.

SAVOY THEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, R. D'OYLY CARTE. THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, an entirely original Comic Opera in Two Acts, entitled, THE GONDOLIERS; OR, THE KING OF BARATARIA, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Doors open at 8.

SAVOY THEATRE.—MORNING PERFORMANCE of "THE GONDOLIERS" EVERY SATURDAY at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Box-office open daily from 9 A.M. till 11 P.M.

LYRIC THEATRE, SHAFTESBURY-AVENUE, PICCADILLY-CIRCUS.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, HENRY J. LEIGH.—EVERY EVENING, at 8.30, a new Comedy Opera in Two Acts, entitled THE NAUTCH GIRL, by HARRY GRATTAN and HENRY E. STEPHENS and EDWARD SOLOMON. Preceded at 7.40 by WARRANTED BURGLAR PROOF. Doors open at 7. Box-office open daily 9 A.M. till 11 P.M. Seats can be booked three months in advance. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. R. BENSON.—Mr. F. R. BENSON'S SHAKESPEAREAN COMPANY TO-NIGHT and EVERY EVENING at 8 (except on Sundays), overture 8.30, when Shakespeare's Comedy, with the Mendelssohn incidental music, A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

MATINEES of A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY till further notice. Doors open at 2, commence 2.30, overture 2.15. Children half price to stalls and dress circle at Matinees. Box-office open daily from 10.0 till 5.0. No fees. Acting Manager, Mr. H. JAMES.—GLOBE THEATRE.

ROYALTY THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, at Nine o'clock, TRA LA LA TOSCA. A presentation of "La Tosca," by F. C. BURNAND. Music by FLORIAN PASCAL. Messrs. ARTHUR ROBERTS, W. H. BURNABY, Augustus Wheatman, &c.; Miss Margaret Pascal, Miss Adelaide Astor, Miss Annie Hindle, Miss Lena Hansen, Miss Hettie Hewett, &c. Preceded at 8.15 by THE OPERA CLOAK. Doors open 7.45. Box-office open daily 10.30 to 5. Telephone No. 4828. Business Manager, Mr. H. HOWARD.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—LAST DAY OF THE NATIONAL CHRYSANTHEMUM SOCIETY'S MID-WINTER EXHIBITION of Chrysanthemums, Cyclamen, and Primulas TO-DAY (Thursday). No Extra Charge. Doors open at 10 A.M., close at 11.30 P.M.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—TO-NIGHT, at 10 P.M., FRANK P. SLAVIN, the Champion of England, will give an Exhibition with JOE CONNEIT. Book seats in advance.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Splendid Entertainments in addition to Flower Show and Fête. Five Shows. Grand Organ Recitals. Mr. Corbishley's Cornishmen from Devon and Cornwall. Acoustic Illusions at 2.30 and 8.30. "Carmen Up to Date" all day. The Building heated all day, rendering it the most comfortable lounge in London. Doors open at 12.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Sam Lockhart's six Extraordinary and Wonderful Performing Elephants, unsurpassed feats. Prince of Trotters. Shadow graphic Company. Winchfield's Performing Dogs. Jennion's Marionettes. Monolti on the High Wire, the Astors Troupe, Mr. Kelson Trotter, the Brothers Reno, the Kelline Troupe, Pawney and Pepper, La Petite Hermann, Magic Aerial Ballet, Messrs. Hengler, &c. TWICE DAILY at 2.30 and 8.0.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—Great Aquatic Entertainments in the Great Aquarium Annexe, by Professor P. E. WILLIE and CHARLIE BECKWITH, champion world swimmers, and troupe of charming lady mermaids. Twice daily, at 3 and 8.30.

CRYSTAL PALACE PANTOMIME, ALADDIN. A VERDICT of LONDON CRITICS. "Full of fun and laughter." "Very original." "A triumph of art and ingenuity." "No end of fun." "No a dull moment." "Unique." DAILY, at 2. TO-DAY (THURSDAY) and SATURDAY, at 8 and 7.30. Doors open 1 hour before. Exclusive of admission to Palace. Written by HARRY LEDGARD. Directed and produced by OSCAR BARNETT.

PANORAMA of WATERLOO. Ashley-place (behind the Army and Navy Stores, Westminster). BATTLE of WATERLOO.—GRAND PANORAMA painted by CHEV. P. FLEISCHER. The PANORAMA is NOW OPEN DAILY from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M. Entrance 1s. AN EXHIBITION of RELICS, under the Patronage of his Grace the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, is open in connection with the Panorama.

MADAME TUSSAUD AND SONS' EXHIBITION. Adjoining Baker-street Station.—PORTRAIT MODELS of GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, P. T. BARNUM, and JOHN L. SULLIVAN. 60 Famous Murders and Celebrities of all ages and nations. Edison Phonograph Talk free prizes to all children. Priceless collection of Napoleonic Relics. New Smoking and Reading Rooms, tastefully furnished. Open Sundays from 11 to 5. Other days from 9 to 6 and 7.30 to 10.30. Admission 1s. Children under 12 3d. Open from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.

MADAME TUSSAUD and SONS.—Unique Relics of the French Revolution of 1789.—Models taken from the Heads of Revolutionists by Mme. Tussaud's own hands. Mrs Maybrick now added. Baker-street Bazaar, 58, Baker-street, W.

NIAGARA IN LONDON. COLOSSAL PICTURE OF THE GREAT FALLS, by PHILIPPOTEAUX. Pleasant Lounge, Music, Niagara-flavoured Sweetmeat Stores, Cheap Luncheons and Teas. Fogs defeated. Electric Light. Building popularly named, Admission 1s. No fees. 10 to 10.—NIAGARA, CRYSTAL WEST, PRINCES, St. James's Park Station. Second Year. One Million Visitors.

THE PELICAN CLUB AND THE PUGILISTS.

A special general meeting of the Pelican Club was held last evening at the Club House, Denman-street, Piccadilly, to consider the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the proceedings at the recent fight between Frank Slavin and Jem Smith. Mr. J. D. Astley presided, and two hundred members were present. Mr. Cecil Raleigh read the committee's report, which stated that the club did not take any cognizance of prize-fighting, but the fact that the name of one of their prominent members, Mr. George Alexander Baird, and their boxing-master of ceremonies, Mr. John Harding, had been freely mentioned in connection with the disgraceful proceeding at the ring side, necessitated their moving in the matter. The committee had had before them a number of eye-witnesses of the fight, and the evidence tendered was to the effect that Mr. Fleming (Smith's manager) was in no way responsible for the ruffianism, and that he held himself aloof from Smith's corner. With regard to Mr. Baird, they regretted to find that he used language at the ring side unbecoming a gentleman and a member of the Pelican Club; but there was no evidence to show that he was in any way reponsible for the appearance of the roughs. A long and heated discussion arose on the motion to adopt the committee's report concurring Messrs. Baird and Fleming. Major Noah proposed a second amendment as follows:—"That the conduct of Mr. Baird as referred back to the committee for further consideration, and that they be instructed to report to a general meeting, to be convened one month from this date." This was seconded by Lord Queensberry. A desultory discussion ensued, and eventually the amendment was carried, amidst great excitement and confusion. The committee immediately resigned in a body, regarding this amendment as a vote of want of confidence, and the chairman announced that a general meeting would be held in a fortnight's time to elect a new committee. The meeting then broke up in confusion.

SOMETHING LIKE A PANIC AT THE AVENUE THEATRE.

Last night, during the performance of the burlesque of the "Field of the Cloth of Gold," at the Avenue Theatre, some fright was occasioned among the audience by the sudden flaring up of the gas in two of the footlights. The flames went up to a height of about a foot above the stage, and continued to increase in intensity and volume. The occupants of the stalls who were nearest to the flaming burners got up and prepared to make a speedy exit, and some of the chorus singers on the stage retired into the wings. The leading actors and actors, however, as well as the conductor and members of the orchestra, displayed conspicuous courage. One of the actresses, with more bravery than discretion, actually attempted to extinguish the flames, but was induced to desist, and the gas was turned down, the audience resuming their seats. Owing to the presence of mind of the company on the stage and the excellent means of exit afforded at the Avenue Theatre, what would possibly have resulted in a dangerous panic was avoided.

Fleet-street has lost a familiar figure in the person of Mr. George Bentley, who has been for many years printer and publisher of the *Standard*. He was a nephew of Mr. Bentley, the publisher, being a son, I believe, of the founder of that firm.

NOTICES.

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Announcements of Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted for 5s. each.

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HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.—Great success at OLYMPIA.

IMRE KIRALFY'S NERO; or, The Destruction of Rome. The most tremendous and glorious dramatic, pantomimic, tragi-comic, musical, classic, and scenic spectacle ever produced. New and Colossal Pageants, Dances, Scenes, Fêtes, and Pastimes, Elephant, Roman Bareback Standing, and Pedestrian Races, Olympian Wrestling, Gladiatorial Combats, Picturesque Martial Evolutions, 1,000 Roman Characters in resplendent robes. The Giant Stage of Blazing Pantomime, surpassing any hundred theatres.

TWELVE UNITED GREATEST SHOWS ON EARTH.—A Brilliant Combination of Five Circuses, A Grand Jungle of Wild, Savage Beasts, Funniest Quadrupeds, The Most Marvellous Animal Intrepid Acts. The Hippodrome of Every Thrilling Race, Magic Illusions. Equestrian Kings of Every Noted School. Startling Displays of Original Skill. Performing Lions, Lynx, Bears, Wolves, Hyenas, Leopards, and Panthers. The Biggest Herds of Worst Elephants. The noisiest unit of a hundred shows. The family resort for every class. It will exhibit nowhere else, and its great London season will be brief.

DAILY AFTERNOON and NIGHT EXHIBITIONS. Doors open at 12.0 noon and 6.0 P.M. Performances begin at 2.0 and 8.0 P.M., and conclude at 4.30 and 10.30 P.M. Prices:—Arena 1s., balcony 2s. and 3s., upper dress circle 2s., stalls 5s. and 6s., boxes (six seats) two and three guineas, single seats in boxes 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. With every ticket a numbered reserved seat coupon is given, all without extra charge of any kind, and every seat is reserved to its purchaser during entire performance. Only as many tickets sold as there are seats. No standing room. By booking in advance occupation and a seat are absolutely guaranteed. No booking fee either at Olympia or 26, Piccadilly. All except 1s. and 2s. seats booked one week in advance at principal booking offices, and at our official offices at Olympia and at Bush Tower, 26, Piccadilly, by postal order or personal application. At both Afternoon and Night Exhibitions children between four and ten years will be admitted to all parts of the house at half-price, except in one and two shilling seats. Afternoon performances most desirable for ladies and children, as they are usually complete and less crowded.

LADIES and CHILDREN can visit OLYMPIA with the assurance of every comfort, even during the holiday rush. A numbered coupon is given every person for a reserved chair, which they can occupy and leave whenever they like during the performance, without danger of any one else occupying it.

FOURTH EDITION.

ENGLAND'S QUARREL WITH THE PORTUGUESE.

ARE MAJOR PINTO'S ACTION TO BE DISAVOWED?

The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* has been informed on trustworthy authority that the Portuguese Government, which has already recalled Major Serpa Pinto, intends—if it has not already done so—to disavow the Major's acts, and give the necessary satisfaction to England for the insults offered to the British flag in Africa. It is not unlikely that a friendly hint has been thrown out from Berlin not to push the matter rashly to extremities, as it is no secret that the Portuguese Government has always been extremely accommodating and ready to meet the wishes of Germany in East Africa, especially in regard to the refusal to admit arms and ammunition in ports ad acent to the German sphere of influence.

On the other hand, the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* reports that rumours that are apparently well founded have gained currency emphasising the supposition that Germany is supporting Portugal in her present South African policy and her attitude towards Great Britain, both in regard to the seizure of the Delagoa Bay railway and colonization projects generally. Before Portugal assumed control of the railway it is alleged that she consulted the Transvaal in connection with it, and the proposal to the Transvaal was that which the Transvaal could give was regarded as necessary, and overtures were made to Germany through the medium of a Transvaal official in Portugal. Germany is said to have promised "moral" support, and the Portuguese Government thereupon seized the railway. It is further stated that it is owing to the support of Germany in Europe and the Boers in South Africa that Portugal has adopted her present line of conduct in other matters.

In reference to the information published yesterday from Cape Town, to the effect that the Portuguese authorities had forbidden the British mail steamers of the Castle Line to receive at Quilimane the correspondence of the British Vice-Consul, or other letters, the *Times* has ascertained that the present instruction was issued on the 10th of September last. Consul Johnston had reached Morambala, on the lower reaches of the Shiré, rather more than a month before that date, having entered the Chinde entrance of the Zambesi in her Majesty's ship *Stork* on July 28, and proceeded up the river in the *Stork*'s steam cutter, to which he transferred himself after he had entered the Zambesi mouth. From the Shiré Mr. Johnston was to send the steam cutter back to her Majesty's ship *Stork*.

The order at Quilimane would, therefore, appear to have a direct application either to the despatches sent down by the cutter, or to subsequent despatches from Mr. Johnston. It was very shortly afterwards that Major Serpa Pinto's attack upon the Makololo took place.

As the Castle Line have at present no contract with the Portuguese authorities for the conveyance of mails from Quilimane, it may be presumed that, in accordance with the precedent set by the *Taymouth Castle* at Tamatave when requested to take homeward mails by Captain Johnstone, of her Majesty's ship *Dryad*, contrary to the orders of Admiral Pierre, the captains of the Castle Line steamers will not take the orders of the Portuguese post officials as to mails.

THE O'SHEA-PARNELL DIVORCE CASE.

A LETTER FROM THE IRISH LEADER.

At the weekly meeting of the Ennis board of guardians yesterday, the following letter (says the Press Association) was read from Mr. Parnell, in reply to the board's resolution of the 1st inst., *re* Captain O'Shea's divorce suit:—"House of Commons Library, January 6, 1890.—To the Clerk of Ennis Union.—Dear Sir,—Referring to your resolution about me, I venture to suggest that this charge, so far as it concerns public bodies, may be more advantageously met with the deadly weapon of silent contempt. I have noticed, in effect, a similar communication of Alderman J. Dundon, of Limerick, who, in a moment of pardonable weakness, brought forward a similar motion, though for the life of me I cannot fathom why Colonel Sainey, of the same board, opposed it. I have been to that gentleman I guide, philosopher, and friend; at a time when he had little hope of occupying a seat at the council. While I am convinced that my honour is ever safe in the hands of the staunch burgesses or Ennis, I intend at the same time utterly and entirely declining all culpability, for, in the words of Stonewall Jackson, there are times when the insignificance of the accuser is lost in the ingnificance of the accusation.—Believe me, yours very truly, CHARLES S. PARNELL."

The genuineness of this letter (a Dublin correspondent says) is greatly doubted; but the Press Association informs us that it was received in the ordinary course, from a reliable correspondent, and it fully believes it to be authentic.

Mr. Parnell (a London correspondent says) has received letters from a large number of his supporters, expressing the fullest confidence in his public and private character. Among the gentlemen who have thus recorded their faith in Mr. Parnell are some who have not always approved of his policy or his method of leading the party.

CAPTAIN O'SHEA TAKES ACTION AGAINST THE "FREEMAN'S JOURNAL."

The *Freeman's Journal* says:—"Almost simultaneously with the announcement that the O'Shea divorce suit does not appear in the law list for the ensuing Hilary sittings, an announcement is made by all the newspapers—we are informed that Captain O'Shea intends to attempt to have the *Freeman's Journal* brought under the net of the court for contempt in publishing comments on the O'Shea interview. Captain O'Shea has, it is stated, made an affidavit denying the alleged imputations, and declaring that he is proceeding *bona fide*. The application, a copy of which we understand has been left at our London office, prays that an attachment for contempt of court may be issued against the printer and publisher of the *Freeman's Journal* for publications 'calculated to prejudice the petitioner in the eyes of the public and to discredit him in the assertion of his right before the Court.' The date fixed is the 14th inst., but we believe that date is merely nominal. We are quiet prepared to meet O'Shea before any court in the realm. We say this with all due respect for the Court if there be any such judicial cognizance of the O'Shea case."

FURTHER SPREAD OF THE INFLUENZA.

ACTION BY THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

Yesterday a still further serious spread of the influenza was reported in most districts of London. At all the hospitals the number of patients continued to increase. At St. Bartholomew's the total number of patients medically treated was 676, whereas on the corresponding day of last year it was 218. All the south London districts have more or less been visited by the malady, but in Southwark and Bermondsey there is hardly a house where one of the family has not become attacked. All the local doctors have their hands full of cases, and their surgeries are besieged. The people seem to be thoroughly frightened at the epidemic, and the doctors say that many of the poorer classes, directly they feel a slight cold coming on, rush off for medical advice, declaring that they have the influenza.

It seems that there is no truth in the statement that there are sufferers from influenza at Sandringham.

Among the latest victims to the influenza are Dr. A. C. Mackenzie and Sir Edmund Hay Currie.

AT THE POST OFFICE AND FOREIGN OFFICE.

An official return prepared at the General Post Office gives the total number of absentees up to Tuesday night as 1,806 out of a total of 13,000, being an excess of 200 over the figures of the preceding day. Nearly 400 persons are absent from the Central Telegraph Office. At the Foreign Office several new cases are reported among the staff. In all the other Government offices there is a proportion of the staff on the sick list. Mr. Byron Reed, M.P., is lying ill at his London residence with a severe attack. The influenza has broken out among the crew of her Majesty's ship *Neptune*, the guardship at Holyhead mostly of a severe type.

AMONG THE TROOPS.

Yesterday the serious development of the influenza epidemic at several of the large military stations at home was engaging nearly all the attention of the staff of the Director-General of the Army Medical Department. The outbreak at Aldershot is especially giving concern to the headquarters staff. Alike precautions possible are being taken at the other chief military stations—Shorncliffe, Canterbury, Colchester, and Chatham—some of which are already seriously affected. At Wellington and Kensington barracks the epidemic continues its course. The other barracks in London also report the presence of the disease.

COMPULSORY MEDICINE TAKING.

A West-end firm of chemists has caused the following notice to be posted up in their laboratories, warehouse, and factory:—"Influenza Prophylactic.—All hands are to take a fluid drachm of ammoniated tincture of quinine, well diluted with water, twice daily, at twelve and four o'clock, until further notice."

BENEFIT SOCIETIES AND THE EPIDEMIC.

The various sick benefit societies of the metropolis will this week be subject to an extraordinary strain. Many of the courts and lodges of the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows and the Ancient Order of Foresters have 9,10 and even a larger percentage of their total membership upon the funds, which will necessitate a heavy drain upon their reserves. Should the epidemic continue several weeks it is feared that some of the poorer societies who have been struggling for years against collapse will have to close their books. A secretary of one of the largest Foresters' courts informs us that such a disablement has not been experienced during the present generation, not even in the cholera crisis. The Hearts of Oak, the largest centralized society, the offices of which are in Charlotte street, Tottenham-court-road, is experiencing similar results from the visitation, a large proportion of its members being laid up; and the London and Standard Society, of Great Ormond-street, also has a heavy demand upon its funds.

IN THE PROVINCES.

At the meeting of the Edmonton board of guardians yesterday it was reported that there were seventy cases of influenza in the union schools at Enfield. Over 400 hands have been incapacitated at the Enfield Lock Small Arms Factory. At Messrs. Ridley, Whitley, and Co.'s factory, on the Edmonton Marshes, there are nearly 100 of the hands out of about 300 employed absent by reason of the epidemic. Lord Rayleigh, who has been prostrated by the Russian influenza at Terling Place, Witham, has now almost recovered. The epidemic has spread to an alarming extent in Essex. At the meeting of the Essex County Council yesterday a large number of members were announced to be stricken with it. The epidemic has broken out in Norwich, and two deaths are reported as traceable to it. The influenza continued to spread in the Windsor garrison yesterday, although its progress was not so marked as on the previous two days. The influenza epidemic continues to spread very much in Dover and the neighbourhood. Influenza has spread through the rural West Surrey, and the towns of Guildford, Godalming, Farnham and Woking are considerably affected. A football match between Guildford and Farnham has had to be postponed on account of the illness of the Guildford team. Mr. F. H. Kerans, M.P. for Lincoln, is suffering from influenza, and is unable to fulfil his engagements. There are a large number of cases in the villages surrounding Lincoln, and two deaths are reported from the village of Scothorpe. From places as widely distant as Sunderland, Merthyr, Exeter, Gravesend, and Limerick reports come as to the progress of the disease.

THE EPIDEMIC ABROAD.

On Monday 170 foreigners are stated to have entered, while 512 left, Paris hotels. At Marseilles the epidemic is raging with great severity. At Tunis and surrounding districts the disease is prevalent, but in a mild form. Princess Bismarck has almost entirely recovered. Dr. Lutcry

SIR M. E. GRANT-DUFF ON MATTHEW ARNOLD.

A CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.

Last evening Sir Mountstuart E. Grant-Duff delivered his inaugural address as president of the Richmond Athenæum. The subject of the address was "The Life and Writings of Mr. Matthew Arnold," and in the course of his observations the speaker said the post had been in the habit for many years of keeping an extremely brief diary—far too brief to be in any way useful except to himself. This diary was kept in a small long book, with Sunday at the top of each page and the other six days following it in order. This volume he also used as a memorandum-book, noting his engagements for the coming week. Sunday was, however, a day of leisure as for that day to copying out in it some to enter he devoted the blank space for that day to copying out in it some brief passage which had attracted him in his reading. In doing this he did not confine himself merely to the Sunday which was passing over him, but filled up a few Sundays ahead if he chanced to have it upon any passages which he desired particularly to remember. If these passages were ever collected, they would form one of the most cherished treasures in the library of every scholar. For Sunday, April 15, in the year before last, he had entered the following words, put together from several verses in Ecclesiastes :—"Weep bitterly over the dead as he is worthy, and then comfort thyself sinless :—"Weep bitterly over the dead as he is worthy, and then comfort thyself." On the self, drive heaviness away, thou shalt not do him good, but hurt thyself." On the opposite page stood Sunday, April 22. Under it he had entered another passage from Ecclesiastes :—"When the dead is at rest, let his remembrance rest, and be from Ecclesiastes :—"When the dead is at rest, let his remembrance rest, and be comforted for him when his spirit is departed from him." It was on the first comforted for him when his spirit is departed from him." It was on the first of these days that he died. A short time after the speaker heard that the Dean of Salisbury, of these days that he died. A short time after the speaker heard that the Dean of Salisbury, joined it to Mr. Arnold's and his own very old friend, the Dean of Salisbury, who said, "Do you remember what Matthew Arnold wrote in his diary the day before who said, "Do you remember what Matthew wrote in his diary the day before he died?" and then alluded to him the passage. The words were:—" How he died?" and then alluded to him the passage. The words were:—" How he died?" and then alluded to him the passage. The words were:—" How he died?" He also died on a Sunday, and it would be difficult to nearly can I say more?" He also died on a Sunday, and it would be difficult to find a more curious coincidence in the story of a father and a son.

MR. HERBERT GLADSTONE'S ACTION AGAINST COLONEL MALLESON.

We hear that the action brought by Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., to recover heavy damages from Colonel Malleson, C.S.I., a leading light of the Primrose League, for what appears to have been an extremely offensive and gratuitous libel published in an Anglo-Indian paper, will probably come on for hearing some time next week. Since legal proceedings were instituted, Colonel Malleson has tendered an apology, but it has been deemed both tardy and inadequate. For instance it is understood that the gallant Colonel expressed no regret for the allusions made to others, including Mr. Herbert Gladstone's father himself. It is rumoured in political circles that Colonel Malleson is still endeavouring to settle the affair, but whether he will succeed is doubtful.

THE CLEVELAND-STREET CASE

CONTINUATION OF THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

The hearing of the charge of conspiracy in connection with the Cleveland-street case against Arthur Newton, solicitor, Frederick Taylerson, his clerk and Adolphus de Calla, an interpreter, was resumed by Mr. Vaughan at Bow-street this morning. As before, Mr. Bodkin, instructed by the Treasury, appeared for the prosecution; Mr. C. S. Gill defended Newton; and Mr. St. John Wontner appeared on behalf of the other defendants.

The examination-in-chief of the ex-Post Office lad Wright was concluded. Cross-examined by Mr. Gill, the witness said that he had only once been to Cleveland-street, and that was in 1888. He had thought it best to make a statement on July 4th so as to save himself. At Marlborough-street police-a statement on July 4th so as to save himself. At Marlborough-street police-court Police-constable Hanks had told him that he thought it very likely he would be re-admitted into the Post Office.

The witness also stated that De Galla asked him for no information about the Cleveland street proceedings. Two gentlemen had previously seen him for about five minutes at his house, but he was not aware that one of them was Mr. Minton Slater. They gave no names. Two days after De Galla had told the boys that they would have to go home after all, the police went to him, and he gave information.

Charles Thomas Swinscoe, another of the boys dismissed by the Post Office last month, connected with the Cleveland-street proceedings, said that he also gave evidence against Newton and Veck. His evidence corroborated that given previously by his companions.

THE GAS STOKERS' STRIKE.

THE COMPANY AND GAS CONSUMERS.

In answer to inquiries made at the chief offices of the South Metropolitan Gas Company, Old Kent-road, last evening, it was stated that at the weekly meeting of the board of directors, held that afternoon, neither the proposals of the Labour Association as published on Saturday last, nor the manifesto issued by the executive of the Gas Stokers' Central Strike Committee came before the board for consideration. In connection with the threatened movement on the part of certain South London vestries, the London County Council to proceed against the company for penalties for failure to supply the public lamps with gas of sixteen sperm candle power and of standard purity, Mr. Frank Livesey, the chief engineer, states that before any summons was issued the written consent of the solicitor appointed by the Board of Trade—Dr. Williamson—will have to be obtained. Mr. Frank Livesey has seen Dr. Williamson with respect to the inferior quality of the gas supply on several occasions, and has fully acquainted him with the difficulties under which the company have been labouring; but up to the present he has deemed it wise to defer giving his decision as to the culpability or otherwise of the company until the present dispute is settled. Mr. Livesey states that he has three weeks' supply in hand, and actually increased the supply by 1,200 tons last week. At the present moment there are five ships on their way from the North, and so far as the vessels at present in the river are concerned, there had been no further interference in getting bookings for the new men.

At the meeting of the Greenwich board of works last night the finance committee recommended the payment of £1,700 to the South Metropolitan Gas Company for supplies to the public lamps in the district. Mr. Purver, in moving that the cheque be drawn, said the committee so recommended in order not to lose the 5 per cent. discount. They recommended, however, that a letter be written to the company expressing a hope that some rebate on the account would be allowed in view of the short supply of gas, some lamps not having been lighted at all, and the fact that they were lighted later and put out earlier than usual. It was resolved to write to the company in those terms, and the account was passed.

THE ALASKA SEAL FISHERIES CONTRACT.

It is expected that the Alaska Seal Fisheries lease will be retained by the old company.—*Dalziel's Agency.*

THE CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

The match between Mr. Gunsberg (London) and M. Tchigorin (Russia) for the chess championship was resumed at Havana yesterday, the game resulting in a draw after the sixty-sixth move.—*Reuter.*

MR HUGH PRICE-HUGHES'S COUNSEL TO "THE SPEAKER."

The *Methodist Times* hopes that the *Speaker* will fill the place vacated by the *Spectator*. "But," it continues, "if it is to do so, it must never forget that the *Spectator* acquired its vast influence by being unmistakably Christian. While its theology was in many directions extremely latitudinarian, it always adhered most devoutly and most openly to the Divinity of our Lord. On that eternal foundation it built up its enduring power. There are two wings of the Liberal party—one agnostic, positivist, atheist, and somewhat apt to take lax views of social morality. This wing is preternaturally blatant in London, especially in journalistic circles. But in the provinces it is absolutely insignificant. The leaders, the organizers, and all the most valuable members of the rank and file of provincial Liberalism are hearty believers in Christian morality, are very often pronounced Christians, and as a rule orthodox Evangelical Nonconformists. The *Speaker* must not lean too much to the self-assertive London Bohemians. If it is less Christian than the *Spectator* it will soon speak only to the winds. If it is equally Christian, but more catholic and more tolerant, it has within its grasp one of the most magnificent of journalistic opportunities."

REMOVING DISCONTENT IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

A forthcoming Order in Council dealing with the Civil service will, it is said, allay much of the discontent caused by the terms of the Treasury Minute of August last. It will be found that the clause making a clerk work an extra hour daily with no extra remuneration, while the terms of his service provide for increased pay, has been dropped, and that, from the date of the Order, all the Lower Division clerks will be called upon to work seven hours daily, receiving an increased salary for so doing. By placing them all on the same footing, the task of applying a new scheme to such a large body will be greatly facilitated.

THE LATE EMPRESS AUGUSTA OF GERMANY.

AN INTERESTING LITERARY DISCUSSION.

The remains of the late Empress Augusta have been embalmed, and Professors Von Werner and Plockhorst have taken sketches of the mortuary chamber for pictorial enlargement. To-night, after a second religious service —one was held last night—the body will be removed to the Palace Chapel. From there it will on Saturday be taken to the mausoleum at Charlottenburg.

The Empress Frederick left Rome yesterday. The Prince of Wales, the Tsarewitch, and the Prince of Naples may also attend the funeral. It was rumoured yesterday that Prince Bismarck would come to Berlin, but it is pointed out that as he did not attend the funerals even of the Emperors William and Frederick it is not likely that he will risk a long journey at this time of the year. The Emperor has received messages of condolence from all parts of the world, including one from the Queen.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Lisbon sends an account of a discussion between the late Empress and the late King of Portugal on the relative beauties of French, German, and English literature, on the occasion of the visit of the latter to the German Court. He placed the literature of England highest; she thought it had either a too homely or a too artificial character, save in a few instances which she named—namely, Shakspeare's sonnets, and some of Shelley's small poems. All Milton's works she held to be perfect in their way. Goethe was perfect in his way, but the Germans did not know how to tell a story. She defended the French against the charge of not being poets. The King hated French poetry as much as he loved English: he could not even feel the charm of Molière. The Empress said that "feeling" should not be argued with. The great merit of the French in her eyes was that they were not the embodiment of the Spirit of Europe in bishopric, and with it she sent a letter of sympathy and interest in the Church's work in Europe. For years she has assigned in her Royal Palace of Coblentz the chapel for the services of the Church of England, which she regularly attended, and she was a frequent worshipper at the temporary church in Berlin. She had a perfect mastery of the English language, and frequently entertained English society at her palace.

THE GREAT STRIKE OF BELGIAN MINERS.

THREATENING ATTITUDE OF THE MEN.

Great apprehension is being felt as to the strike at Charleroi. The miners have been deeply incensed by the masters' refusal to consider their proposal for a compromise and loudly declare their intention of starving rather than submitting. Even the well-to-do classes sympathize with the men, and that is quite a new feature of the case, and is the main source of danger. The authorities are taking great precautions against possible disorders. Most of the brigades of gendarmes in the disturbed district have been doubled. Numerous meetings were held yesterday by the men, and great determination to resist was shown everywhere. One speaker said he would rather eat roots and unripe turnips than return to work on the present conditions.

THE WATKIN TOWER.

It was reported at the meeting of the promoters of the New London Tower Company, held to-day, that 248 architects and engineers, many of them of great eminence, are preparing designs for the tower, of whom sixteen are American and Canadian and sixteen French and German engineers. Some of the designs will contain features of great novelty.

MR. CHAPLIN AND THE MUZZLING ORDER.

It is stated that as soon as Mr. Chaplin is convalescent he will be willing to receive a deputation from the Home Counties on the subject of the Muzzling Order, and will give due weight to any arguments that may be advanced in favour of either the withdrawal or a modification of the order. Meanwhile, the unpopularity of the measure continues to increase, and an agitation with a view to induce the Minister of Agriculture to cancel the order is being promoted in all parts of the Home Counties.

THE RAILWAY RATES AND CHARGES INQUIRY.

On the resumption yesterday of the Board of Trade inquiry respecting railway rates and charges, Sir Henry James, representing various railway companies, announced that negotiations were going on between the principal traders and the railway companies, with the object of amicably arranging the classification. The objections of the traders had been tabulated. Already the railway companies had met many of them, and were endeavouring to meet more. In reply to an application, Lord Balfour of Burleigh said that he and his colleague, Mr. Boyle, would consider whether the classifications with the objections that had been adjusted should be printed and circulated among traders who had not as yet come into the arrangement. Mr. Lambert, general manager of the Great Western Railway, was then further examined as to the charges made by that company.

A SAD STORY OF THE SEA.

Lloyd's agent at Stanley, Falkland Islands, reported by telegraph in October last that the *Arethusa*, from the Tyne for Valparaiso, had been abandoned off the Falklands; that a part of the crew had been saved and landed at Stanley after suffering great hardships; and that the other boat, containing the mate and thirteen hands, was missing. This missing boat, according to later information received from Valparaiso, dated November 21, was picked up on October 12, about 150 miles off the Falklands, by the barque *Lady Octavia*. The occupants of the boat, comprising the first mate, boatswain, cook, sailmaker, two boys, and six seamen, were in a shocking condition. The cook was lying dead in the bottom of the boat, and the mate was lashed down, having been delirious for some days. He died two days after the rescue. One of the boys was only just alive, and he died after the boat was picked up. The men's feet were badly swollen, and they were not able to walk. The feet of an apprentice boy had to be amputated.

THE PROPOSED STRAND—"WORSEMENT."

The report of the Parliamentary Committee of the Strand Board of Works upon the London Street (Strand Improvement) Bill of the London County Council was adopted at the meeting of the board yesterday afternoon. It says:—"Your committee desire to call special attention to the fact that it is impossible in the case of this scheme that any new and valuable frontage can be obtained to the widened street by adjoining landowners, as the Gold Reserve has practically no land now left to build upon. In consequence of the frontage to the Strand which he does not now possess. In consequence of the improvement the London County Council become the sole owners of the new frontages on the north side, while the south side of the Strand will, for business purposes, be deteriorated in value. Your committee are of opinion that an improvement in this locality has been long called for in the interests of the metropolis as a public improvement."

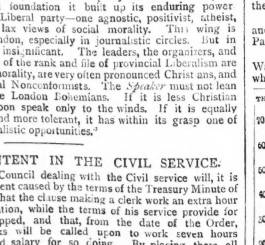
Sir Horace Davey, M.P., last night read a paper on "Wordsworth" to the members and friends of the Stockton Literary and Philosophical Society, in the Borough Hall.

There is every prospect that the new extradition treaty between England and the United States, negotiated by Mr. Secretary Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefote, will come into operation in the course of the present year.

Yesterday the committee of the Congregational Union of England and Wales passed a resolution expressive of regret at the death of Dr. Macfadyen, who in 1882 was chairman of the Union.

THERMOMETER. FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY. BAROMETER.

South England (with London and Channel).—Southerly winds, increasing in force; squally, with rain, very unsettled.



SUN RISES 8h. 6m. Sets 4h. 9m.
MOON—RISES C 11th, 6h. 33m. M.

Yesterday's and Noon to-day

WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, Jan. 8, 1890.—Fair to cloudy; cool, light breeze.

Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S *Instruments.*

THE MONEY MARKET.

One o'clock.

BANK RATE 6 PER CENT.—HOME RAILWAYS BETTER.—FOREIGN STOCKS STEADY.—AMERICANS DULL.

The Bank of England directors, at their meeting this morning, decided to make no alteration in the official minimum of interest, which therefore remains at 6 per cent. Very few people anticipated any further movement this week. In the open market there is no important change. The discount rate for three months' bank paper is now quoted 4⅝ per cent., with an indisposition on the part of brokers to work at less. Money is again wanted, and from the city of London there is a demand for gold. Should the rumour that the Bank of England has made arrangements with the Bank of France for the transference of something like two millions sterling from Paris to London turn out to be correct it will be tidings of great joy to nearly everybody affected by the condition of the London Money Market. It is quite time that something was done to relieve the tension of the past week or two. The 6 per cent. rate, although it has stopped the outflow of gold, has done nothing more, the Bank having received practically nothing from abroad since the official minimum was raised to that figure, both receipts and the account on ⅓ being under the average. Should the tone is good, and the majority of the changes are to higher quotations. Consols for good, and the majority of the changes are to higher quotations. Consols for the account are ⅛ higher, while there is a general slight advance in the department for Home Railways, partly as a result of the publication of the Board of Trade figures and partly owing to a rather more assured feeling with regard to the future of the Money Market. In Foreign Stocks there has been a recovery in Brazilian Scrip, and a further fall in Spanish Bonds; but apart from these movements Scrip, and a further fall in Spanish Bonds; but apart from these movements there is once unimportant. American Railroads are mostly lower, though here the variations are unimportant, except for a fall of ⅜ in Union Pacific shares. Trunks are dull, and Mexican Railway issues are weak.

The strength of the Stock Markets under existing circumstances is really remarkable. In a usual way a 6 per cent. Bank rate, and the Money Market in the unsettled condition it now is, would have led to the opening of speculations for a fall in all directions, and a serious tumble in prices all round. Instead of which what do we find? Markets all, perhaps not exactly buoyant, but hard, and little or no disposition on to go in for a "bear" campaign. There are of course operators have quite made up their minds that the present spasm in the Money Market will only prove to be of a very temporary character; in the second place, trade from all quarters is reported to be good, an evidence of which is to be found in the Board of Trade returns for the month and year: and in the third place, so far as regards Home and American Railway securities, trades have been of an exceptionally brilliant character. With these facts before them operators are afraid to go in for speculations for the fall, while on the other hand "bull" operators are not inclined to extend their commitments in view of the possibility of having to pay very high contango rates when the settlement comes round, which of course takes away much of the profit on a speculation for the rise.

We notice that a contradiction comes from Paris of the rumour about the issue of a new loan for a large amount. Very well! We do not suppose anybody seriously anticipated such a transaction at the present moment. With the Bank rate at 6 per cent. it is not usual for large loans and conversion schemes to be brought forward, but a French conversion operation has been talked of for a long while, and there is no doubt that when the right moment arrives we shall have something more tangible than mere rumour.

The directors of the Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company (Limited) will recommend a dividend for the past half-year of fifteen shillings per share, and a bonus of five shillings per share, being the same as for the previous half-year.

The directors of the Direct United States Cable Company (Limited) have resolved upon an interim dividend of 3s. 6d. per share, being at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum for the quarter ending 31st December, 1889.

The Bank of Madras has declared a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, carries to reserve Rs. 50,000, and carries forward Rs. 26,000.

TRAFFICS.—Grand Trunk (main line), £6,473 *increase*: Chicago and Grand Trunk £2,290 *increase*: Detroit section, £18 *increase*.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market opened firm with a good demand. Probable sales 10,000 or more bales. Futures opened half a point down, but are now at last night's rates.

The following are the latest changes compared with yesterday's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: South Western ½, Hull and Barnsley, Great, Western, and Brighton A Deferred ¼ each, Caledonian, Great Eastern, North Western, Sheffield Deferred, North Eastern, and South Western Deferred ⅛ each.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Rises*: Brazilian Scrip (partly paid) ½, Uruguay ¼, Portuguese Turkish Group 1 and 1874 Loan ⅛ each. *Lower*: Spanish 2-16 and Peruvian 1870 ⅛.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Improved*: New York Central and Wabash Preference ¼. *Lower*: Union Pacific shares ⅜, Northern Pacific Preference ¾, Denver Preference ¾, the Ordinary ⅜, Lake Shore, Louisville and Nashville, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Reading shares ⅛ each.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Higher*: Canadian Pacific ⅜. *Fallen*: Mexican Central First Preference ⅜, the Second Preference ¼, the Ordinary ⅛, and Grand Trunk Second Preference ⅜.

The following are this day's 10 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares:—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			MINES.	
Consols (2½%) money	97⅝	⅛	Indian Consolidated	3/6	4/
Do account	98⅛	⅛	Mysore Reefs	5/6	6/
Do 1903	104	⅛	Oceanas	2	¼
2½ per Cent	96⅝	⅜	Cape Copper	6¾	⅞
Local Loan Stock	103½	⅝	Nanango	2½	5/8
India 3½ per Cent	103¼	¼	Mashonaland Barry	7⅛	⅜
Do 4½ p. c. Rs.	71⅛	⅜	Rio Tinto	16⅜	17⅛
Egyptian Unif.	101⅛	2¼	Montana Claims	1 3/16	3/16 xd
Met. B'k. Warr.	213½	13	Dolcoath Mines	21½	22½
Do. Deb.	203	½ xd	S. Africa Region	29⅛	30⅛
Birmingham Corp. St.	103½	11			
Liverpool	112	⅛	TELEGRAPHS & TELEPHONES		
FOREIGN STOCKS.			Anglo-American	8⅜	⅝
Argent. 6 p.c. 1111	101⅝	⅜	Do. Pref.	87	⅜
Do. 4½ p.c. Scrip	63¾	½ xd	Brazilian Submarine	12⅝	⅛
Do Treasury	92	⅝	Direct United States	3½	⅜
Austrian Gold	92	¼	Eastern	14	⅛
Do. Silver	77	¼ xd	Ditto Extension	13½	11
Belgian 4 p.c.	106⅜	⅜	National Telephone	6	⅛
Do. Deferred	8⅞	⅛	Globe Telegraph	6⅜	⅝
Brazil 5 p.c. 1883	69	⅛	TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
Do. 4½ p.c. Scrip	63¾	½ xd	London Gen. Om.	10	10
Chilian 6 p.c. 1886	101	½	London Street	11⅜	11⅝
Costa Rica A	91	3	London Tramway	13	⅝
Do. B	88	90 xd	North Metropolitan	17⅜	18⅜
Egypt. Sinn Din	102	⅛	WATERWORKS.		
Do. Unified	93½	⅜	Chelsea Waterworks	253	5 xd
Do. Preference	103⅛	⅜	East London	158	160
Do. Da. 1st Coupons	66½	5	Grand Junction	124	30
Do. Da. 2nd Coupons	66½	7⅛ xd	Kent	175	81
French 5 p.c. Rents	96¼	⅛ xd	Lambeth	231	6 xd
Do. 4½ p.c. Rents	96⅝	⅜ xd	New River	161	9
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	84¾	⅛ xd	Southwark & Vauxhall	167	72
Italian	94⅛	⅛ xd	W. Middlesex	153	6
Mexican 6 per c. 1888	96¼	4⅛ xd			
Peruvian 5 p.c.	13½	10⅛	GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT		
Do. 4½ p.c.	6	⅛	Gaslight & Coke A	249	52
Portuguese	65	⅜ xd	Imperial Continental	213	18
Russian 6 p.c. 1871	97	⅛ xd	South Metro. A	300	5
Spanish 4 p.c.	71⅝	⅛ xd	Do. B	250	3
Turkish 1865	101	5	Do. C	240	50
Series A	89½	9¼	London Electric	3¾	4
Series B	89½	⅜	Metropolitan	155	8
Series D	87⅝	⅜			
4½ p.c. 1891	91¾	5½	MISCELLANEOUS.		
4 p.c. Defence	103¼	1¼	Allegup	3⅝	⅜
4 p.c. Priority	71¾	2¼ xd	Guinness Mahon	337½	42½
Unguay Unified	71⅛	⅜ xd	Hotchkiss	6⅛	7⅛
Virginia Funded	44	5 xd	Inyantand May	13⅝	11
Do. 6%	20½	7⅛	Liverpool Nitrates	16	13
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			Primitiva Nitrates	21½	2
Caledonian	83½	⅜	Salt Union Shares	13⅜	⅜
Great Eastern	46	7	Do. Preferred	75	¼
Great Northern	129	⅞	Royal Mail Steam	71	6
Ditto A	109½	10⅜	Nat. Discount Co.	12	⅜
Great Western	171	5½	Hudson's Bay	13½	20½
Highland Railway	87	⅛	Spanish Canals	20¼	14⅛
Lancashire & York.	125½	6½	Exan. W. Ind. Docks	13	2½
Brighton (Ordinary)	201	3	London and St. K.	53	7
Brighton A	126½	⅜			
Chatham (Ordinary)	25	¼			
Chat. & Dover	10¾	⅜			
North Western	169½	⅜			
South Western	168	9			
Manchester & Sheff.	92	4			
Do. A	69½	⅝			
Met. Consolidated	118½	9			
Do. District	31½	2			
Midland	126¼	7			
North British Pref.	78	⅛			
Do. Def.	39½	⅛			
North Eastern	174½	⅛			
North Stafford	112	14			
South Eastern	152	4			
Do. Deferred	104	⅝			
Taff Vale, 1893	97	93			
FOREIGN RAILWAYS.					
Canada Pacific	78½	⅜			
Can. Pacific Shares	56½	⅛			
Chic. Mil. and St. P.	71⅛	⅜			
Denver & Rio Grande	17	⅛			
Do. Pref.	51½	⅜			
Illinois Shares	122	⅛			
Lake Shore	107⅞	⅜ xd			
Ohio & Mississippi	23⅜	⅛			
Louisand Nash.	88¾	⅛			
Mex. Cen. New div.	71⅛	2½ xd			
Mex. Nat. 6 p.c.	124¾	⅜			
N.Y. Cen. Shares	111	⅛			
New York Ontario	20½	⅜			
Erie Shares	27⅜	⅜			
Do. Guaranteed	80	⅛			
Norwich & West. Pref.	62⅜	⅜			
N.Y.P. & O. 1st M.	54½	5½ xd			
North Pacific Pref.	70⅝	7			
Pennsylvania	54¾	3¼			
Philad. Read. Sh.	18⅜	⅜			
1st Preference	71⅛	5⅜			
Union Pacific	41½	⅜			
Wabash Pref. common	35⅜	⅜			
Do. Gen. Mort.	84	⅛			
Grand Trunk 2nd	13 13/16	13/16			
Do. First	73½	⅛			
Do. Second Pref.	51½	⅜			
Do. Third Pref.	23⅝	⅜			
Do. Guaranteed	75	⅛			
Mexican Ordinary	33	¼			
Do. First Pref.	117½	18			
Ob. & Gd. Pref.	73½	6½			
Lombardo-Venet	12 9/16	7/16			
Nitrate Railway	81½	2			
BANKS.					
Alliance Bank	151½	151½			
City Bank	224	3½			
Consolidated Bank	8⅝	9			
Imperial Ottoman	11 3/16	5/16			
London and County	42½	3½			
Union of London	42	3			
London and West.	73	4			
London Joint Stock	78	6			
National Prov. of Eng.	55⅝	6½			
Stand. Bnk. S. Africa	23	9			

The following are quotations of securities receiving attention at present, and not given in our list above:—

Bell's Asbestos	1½	⅜	Lisbon Beira	10/6	11/6
San Jorge	6½	7	Oceana Land	14⅜	15
Tanjaca Water	11⅜	12	Saturnian Reef	6	8
Anglo Sibirian	11⅜	⅜	Universal Bank	1⅝	1⅝
Jump Gold	13⅜	14⅜	G. F. & S. Africa	5½	6⅛
Jubilee	8⅛	6⅛	Exploring Co.	13⅜	13
Salisbury	13⅛	13⅜	Kalgoorlie's Exploration	4⅜	5
Ruby	1⅜	1⅝	Southern Land	1⅝	1⅝

TO-DAY'S TITTLE TATTLE.

I have heard some surprise expressed that the *Daily Graphic* should have published as a portrait of the Empress Augusta (who was seventy-eight) a picture of a young and blooming lady. The explanation is simple. The Empress Augusta may have been fond of dress, but she evidently disliked that other vanity which is dear to women, whether they are mighty Empresses or lowly washerwomen. I allude to the camera. Mr. Luks, the well-known German art dealer, told me yesterday that he doubted if there was a photograph of the old lady in existence. "But what about the pictures we see of her?" "Oh," exclaimed he, "they are compounded from old paintings in the galleries of the German Court."

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I heard from a lady connected with the old German Court a rather touching little anecdote apropos of the Empress Augusta, who was not generally credited with having overmuch heart where family affection was concerned. It became the fashion some years ago in Prussia to own autograph fans on which illustrious personages were begged to sign their names and, if it so pleased them, attach a few words to the same. When asked to write on the fan of one of her young granddaughters, the old Empress, in her slight Italian hand, penned the following: "Dieu se dit, 'Je ne peux pas être partout,' et Il créa la mère," a quaint and, in her case, sad conceit.

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The wonderful fondness of the late Empress Augusta for children is well known. The chapel in her palace at Coblentz was formerly used by the English congregation, and on one occasion she was much struck with the beautiful hair of a little girl whom she noticed with her parents. Her Majesty, then Queen of Prussia, sent for her mother and desired that the child might come and see her. It came to the Queen's knowledge that her parents were in very poor circumstances, and, quite anonymously, without their knowing til many years after who their friend was, a handsome sum of money was provided to enable the husband to set up in business.

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On the Rhine boats the Queen of Prussia used often to sit and write, and was most gracious in speaking to any passengers with whom she had any acquaintance. At the time the English church at Ems was built, a curious method of collecting funds was adopted. The boats were boarded by members of the committee, who presented collecting cards to the passengers, and in this impromptu method of charity the Queen good-naturedly joined.

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The Bishop of Lincoln, whose trial is fixed for the 4th of February at Lambeth, preaches this morning at St. John the Divine, Kennington, on the occasion of the ninth anniversary festival of the Oxford Mission to Calcutta, the members of which are doing much to remove the intellectual difficulties of many Indians of high station, among whom there is a singular desire for information as to the Christian faith.

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Mr. Arnold Morley, M.P., has left England for a visit to the Riviera, but he will be home again some time before the commencement of the parliamentary session. A good many other M.P.'s are making the best of what remains of the recess, in the belief that there will be lively times in the House of Commons before Easter.

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Mr. Barnum in a new rôle: he has agreed to occupy an hour or two on the afternoon of Thursday, January 30, in relating the chief incidents of his life and adventures, and to tell anecdotes. This should be "good business," and as it will be the first and only time that the old man will be seen in a London drawing-room in such a character, the limited number of seats available in the mansion at Grosvenor-square, which has been most kindly lent by the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, are likely to be applied for several times over. The afternoon's proceeds go to the Irish peasant workers and distressed Irish ladies. Mrs. Shaw, the American lady whistler, will also give her services on this occasion. Mr. J. S. Wood, of 2, Prince's Mansions, Victoria-street, S.W., is organizing the event.

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Mr. Gladstone's literary activity seems to be insatiable. He will soon have to have a magazine all to himself, especially as his old and forgotten contributions are discovered to have a capacity for running magazines that reprint them into a third edition. *Merry England* is but the pioneer of many other magazines in this respect. Mr. Gladstone finds the publications of one world insufficient, and he is becoming as regular a contributor to the *North American* as he is to the *Nineteenth Century*. In the January number of the *North American* he writes upon Free Trade, while Mr. Blaine contributes an antagonistic paper on Protection.

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Of late Mr. Goldwin Smith has had an astonishing period of inactivity. Whether it was that Pigott was too much for him I do not know, but the familiar accents of the Canadian Cassandra have been inaudible for months. He begins the New Year, however, with a characteristic diatribe against Women's Suffrage in the *Forum* for January—where, by-the-by, Mr. Henry Labouchere writes on "Democracy in England."

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Mr. Gladstone is not quite unique amongst public men in his devotion to wood chopping. Lord Halsbury, the Chancellor, is also addicted to wooden pleasures, though his pastime is not so much chopping as sawing and turning. At his country place, near Stanmore, he has a small workshop in the grounds, where every day he takes a turn at his lathe, in which art he is quite an adept.

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The Lord Chancellor lives in a plain, flat, red building, partly overgrown with ivy and very unpretentious in general appearance. He loves greatly to play the villager, and his habits are of the simplest kind: he does not even smoke. But he is very proud of his large and well-chosen library; and woe betide any one who, after using a book, fails to restore it to its appointed place.

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It is rather late, or early, to write about New Year's cards, but as it has been stated on authority that were it not for the constant supply of novelties the custom of exchanging Christmas and New Year's cards would soon die out, a reference to a decidedly novel card may be excused. The author is the Birmingham city treasurer. Mr. Hughes's enthusiasm for the memory of "the Herbert Spencer's writings is only equalled by his devotion to the memory of "the Inimitable." (His Dickens collection, which has been described in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, contains about 3,000 items.) The New Year's card before me gives some notion of the strength of his Spencerianism.

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When you receive one of Mr. Hughes's cards, you won't mistake for a holly-bush or a Christmas-tree that vegetable curiosity on the left side of it. But as you may be puzzled to know what to call it, I may state that it is a variety of what Mrs. Malaprop termed an "alligator." The roots of this particular "alligator" are sunk in a select collection of neatly cut bits of mineral; on the stalk there is a caterpillar, on a leaf a cocoon, and on its summit a giant butterfly. In other words, ladies and gentlemen, "the union of the three kingdoms, mineral, vegetable, and animal, exhibited—the latter in different stages of growth."

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As for Mr. Hughes's mottoes, I need only add that they are taken from Mr. Spencer's "First Principles," "Principles of Biology," and "Essays," and that there are five of them. Here are two:—

Time is the abstract of all relations of sequence.

Life is the definite combination of heterogeneous changes, both simultaneous and successive, in correspondence with external co-existences and sequences.

Mr. Hughes is no doubt helping, as before explained, to save Christmas and New Year cards from the fate of the valentine, and his cards are for grown-up folk only. At the same time it is clear that if he finds imitators, before many years are over our heads the postmen will be bringing our holiday-making boys Christmas cards with a proposition in Euclid upon them.

Bord's Pianos.—25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month), on the three years system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 4&5, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

MR. GLADSTONE AS A LATTER-DAY CHURCHMAN.

THE "CHURCH REVIEWS" CONCEPTION OF HOW HE SEEKS TO CONSERVE THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

The second portion of the article on Mr. Gladstone in the *Church Review* deals with his rejection for Oxford and the remarkable letter he wrote to Bishop Wilberforce immediately afterwards, in which he used the enigmatical words which are given in italics at the conclusion of the following paragraph —

"There have been two great deaths, or transmigrations of spirit, in my political existence—one, very slow, the breaking of ties with my original party; the other, very short and sharp, the breaking of the tie with Oxford. *There will probably be a third, and no more.*"

To this Bishop Wilberforce replied in a letter foretelling with prophetic instinct Mr. Gladstone's subsequent alliance with the Radicals. The article concludes as follows:—Our limits do not permit of tracing in detail the subsequent career of Mr. Gladstone, which is more or less familiar to all our readers. On nearly every question affecting the interests of the Church which has come before Parliament, with much profession, and that thoroughly real (from his point of view), of attachment to her, his political exigencies have made him vote against her. His political associates every year become of the baser sort. He wounds more and more his oldest and most tried friends as they read of the strange companions with whom, in his latter days, one of England's ripest scholars and illustrious sons is compelled to consort. Yet he believes thoroughly that he is pursuing the only path of safety for his country. The question now of supreme moment is, what are his opinions as to the Constitution of the Church in Wales which he has declared are component portions of the province of Canterbury?

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"It is said that, being in one sense the leading layman in the diocese of St. Asaph, he takes so little part in Church work there. Intensely interested in all which concerns his own parish he is said to be more taken up with the library that he is forming there—on the model of the Pusey House at Oxford—than even in Home Rule, and that he believes the finances for the Church's troubles in every diocese, with suitable custodians! is the formation of such libraries in every diocese, with suitable custodians! Meanwhile, except a paper read for him some years ago at a diocesan conference, he takes no part in the general work of the diocese. His is a voice now rarely heard even on the platform of a general church society, and when Sir W. Vernon Harcourt behaved so badly on the tithe question the whilom defender of the Church was amusing himself with books and local concerns at Hawarden. We are, however, compelled to state that, had the Government not given up the bill, he, more than any one else, would have been the person to move the Bill in the right hon. gentleman told one of his intimate friends that he intended to have come up to town and joined in the discussion. The result would probably have no little disquieted the great Sir William. Mr. Osborne Morgan, and others. We learn that, though not so convinced of the virtues of the Welsh Disestablishment as his son, the rector of one of the best livings in the principality, he has reluctantly arrived at the conclusion that it is for the advantage of the Church of England that the four dioceses in Wales should be left to the tender mercies of Voluntaryism. He does not care to anticipate the time when he must speak. But his conception seems to be—let his Nonconformist friends mark it well—that by throwing the Welsh Church to the pack of howling Radical wolves he would strengthen Church to the position of the Church of England. Home Rule he conceives to be a Conservative measure as England would then conserve her Church. This is sullied alike his political reputation and his public position as the statesman of the day who knew and cared most of Church matters."

NONCONFORMISTS AND CHURCH MUSIC.

The Free Church choirs in London are making progress in their united efforts to improve church music. During the present month a series is to be held at the Memorial Hall, at which Nonconforming organists, choirmasters, and choir-members from all parts of London will attend. This will probably be followed by a festival at the Crystal Palace.

THE KING OF THE BELGIANS IN A DIFFICULTY.

The King of the Belgians is in a difficulty, and looks to the Antislavery Conference to help him out of it. For some years his Majesty has been paying no less than £80,000 per annum out of his privy purse to support the Administration of the Congo State. The Belgian Parliament will not relieve him of a farthing of this heavy charge. By an agreement of the European Powers, the king is forbidden to recoup himself by the imposition of Customs duties upon the Congo. The position has become serious, and the drain upon the king's private resources can no longer be borne. It appears, therefore, that, the Antislavery Congress may make a recommendation to the powers to reconsider their decision, and in the interests of civilization and good order to allow the collection of moderate dues within the Congo State. At present, however, the Congress seems scarcely "alive" enough to achieve any great result. The Congress seems scarcely "alive" enough to achieve any great result. The apathy of England, and of English public opinion with respect to it, has been noted with special regret in Brussels.—*Manchester Examiner.*

THE CITY OF LONDON AND SOUTHWARK SUBWAY.

The City of London and Southwark Subway Company, which is the only "subway railway" company that Parliament has yet sanctioned within the metropolis, have deposited a bill under which additional powers of an important character are sought. It is proposed to change the name of the company to that of the City and South of London Railway Company. The proposed extension, which will for the whole district pass under the line of the London Tramways Company, will terminate at the junction of Clapham Park road with the High street, Clapham. The company seek authority to raise £200,000 additional capital and to borrow any sum not exceeding £50,000. The time asked within which to construct this extension is five years, but the bill also seeks extensions of time for opening the original line, and for taking the necessary land required for its completion to Stockwell.

MR. MONTAGU WILLIAMS'S "REMINISCENCES."

The "Reminiscences" of Mr. Montagu Williams, Q.C., which will be issued in a week or two by Messrs. Macmillan, will, apparently, contain some interesting disclosures. It is stated that (says the *Daily News*) in dealing with the case of Mme. Rachel, the advocate will give particulars of a transaction which, in order that a scandal might be avoided, was kept out of court at the time. An extremely curious letter, written by Lefroy while in prison awaiting his trial, will also be placed before the reader in facsimile. The document, it seems, came into Mr. Montagu Williams's hands with the instructions he received to defend the accused, and has never been made public. Another feature of special interest in the book should be the account given by the author of the circumstances of his declining the brief in the Tichborne case afterwards handed to Dr. Kenealy, Q.C.

A BIRD WITH A BIG NEST AT THE ZOO.

The Zoo has just obtained some specimens of the umbrette. This bird builds one of the largest nests known. The bird itself is about eighteen inches long, the nest six feet in diameter. Moreover, with a luxuriousness unknown among birds, the nest is divided into three compartments; one contains the eggs, one is a dining-room, and the last a kind of look-out room. Perhaps we shall have a chance of seeing this wonderful nest at the Zoological Gardens, unless it is true that the bird gets its building done for it by forced labour. The bird belongs to the stork tribe, but it is in many particulars related to the herons.

AN INTERESTING PRESENT FOR SIR JAMES WHITEHEAD

Sir James Whitehead, the ex-Lord Mayor, has just received a valuable and unique memorial of his services in connection with the Mansion House China Famine Relief Fund. The Viceroy of the two Kiang provinces of China, desirous of specially marking his sense of Sir J. Whitehead's promptness and energy in this matter, gave directions for the preparation of a tablet of honour for presentation to the ex-Lord Mayor. This has now reached Sir James Whitehead, and will be not the least precious heirloom of his memorable lord-mayoralty. The tablet bears an inscription in Chinese, which, being translated, reads, "You have sown widely the field which will produce happiness." In advance of the tablet (writes the London correspondent of the *Northern Echo*) the Viceroy sent through the chairman of the North China Famine Relief Fund, having its headquarters in Shanghai, his visiting card to be left upon Sir James. This is a very curious affair, differing widely from the European model. It is made of thin paper, blood red in hue, nine inches long by four and three-quarters wide. On it his Excellency has written with his own hand the pretty dedication which the tablet of honour bears.

THE INFLUENZA.—Absolute preventive and cure of Influenza, Fever, Bronchitis, and Pneumonia. Thousands are dying from want of MOZLEY'S BITTERS, which do it by the germ. Buy it at once, or send on your medical man prescribing it. No other treatment required. Of all Chemists.

THE GOVERNMENT'S "BLACK SHEEP BILL."

The Government (the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* believes) contemplate again introducing next session the "Black Sheep Bill," the object of which is to keep out of the House of Lords peers who are a discredit to their order. The measure, it is whispered, will be somewhat different from that of last session, and will invest a Committee of the House, consisting of the judicial peers and certain lay peers, with power of penal discipline over the members of the House of Lords. It is presumed, however, that the action of the Committee will be subject to confirmation or rejection by the House itself.

THE CALL OF SOLICITORS TO THE BAR.

Referring to the important alterations respecting the call of solicitors to the bar, the following particulars of the final shape which the new regulation has assumed are published. A solicitor will be eligible for call to the bar on simply passing the final bar examination, provided that he has been in actual practice, that he produces a certificate from the Incorporated Law Society that he is a fit person to be called to the bar, and that he gives twelve months' notice to each of the four Inns of Court of his desire to be called. A solicitor need relinquish practice as such only immediately before call to the bar. The subject will be finally considered by the Council of Legal Education on Saturday next, and will be then settled as sketched above. It will not be possible for any solicitor to be called to the bar under the new regulation before Easter Term, 1891.

THE NEWSPAPER FILES AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Since October, 1888, an important work in connection with the cataloguing and rearranging of the files of the newspapers of the United Kingdom (writes the London correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner*) has been going on at the British Museum. The work has now been brought down to 1875. Every volume has been carefully examined and all the important points in regard to it indicated in the catalogue. Much labour has been spent in sizing and arranging the papers year by year. By this means a considerable amount of press room has been gained. The papers are arranged according to date. Every volume is numbered outside. Each year has a distinct set of numbers, except in the case of the earlier dates, where the number of volumes in a year is so small as to make this unnecessary. The year 1831 is represented by only forty-one volumes, each volume containing the files of three or two or five newspapers, while 1840 has eighty-six volumes, 1850 has 140 volumes, 1860 has 258 volumes, and 1870 has 327 volumes, while for 1887 there are no fewer than 572 volumes. 1847 takes up three presses occupying a space of 50 square feet, while 1887 takes up three presses occupying a space of 50 square feet. There are more than requires 16 presses and occupies more than 100 square feet. There are more than 1,200 distinct papers for 1887, while for 1847 the number did not exceed 300. The total estimate weight of English, Scotch, and Irish papers in the presses at the Museum is 450 tons. The files for thirteen years have still to be gone through before the work is complete. As soon as this is done a list of the new papers, with their respective numbers, will be placed in the reading room, and it will then be as easy to obtain the file of a newspaper of a hundred years ago as it now is to procure any book in the reading-room. It is hoped to be able to print the London newspapers since 1800 are kept quite distinct from the provincial journals. They are contained in the Wing Library, which has been carried out where the same plan of sizing, numbering, and cataloguing has been carried out as has been adopted in connection with the provincial papers. The London daily papers, however, are arranged in sets on the ground floor, and are obtainable at once.

AN EIGHT HOURS BILL BY LORD DUNRAVEN.

It is reported that Lord Dunraven will introduce an Eight Hours Bill next session. The measure (the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* reports) will be prepared in concert with Lord R. Churchill, who seems to think that it will be a very popular proposal.

THE CITY POLICE FESTIVAL.

The annual City Police "festival" attracted more than twelve hundred people to the Cannon-street Hotel last night. The "festival" consisted chiefly of a ball in the large hall and the second hall, and a few complimentary speeches by some well-known guests. The dancing, under the direction of Messrs. Palmer and Hampton and Messrs. James and Shillaker, was accompanied by the City Police band (of which Mr. Henton is the bandmaster) and Mr. A. Cowen's band. A pause was made about ten o'clock for a few short speeches, the Rev. "Hang Theology" Rogers, rector of Bishopsgate, acting as chairman. Sir Charles Russell remarked that he had a high admiration for the great body of the City Police, and they entirely deserved the title of a "civil" force. By his own observation he was convinced that, while enforcing the law, they were always on good terms with the people. Mr. Alderman Russell said that although his fellow workers on the County Council had no control of the police force at present, they aspired to such control in the near future. Sir Charles Fremantle and Superintendent A. L. Foster also spoke. Besides the speakers referred to, the Rev. R. H. Hadden, rector of St. Botolph, the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. Roger Eykyn, Captain Taylor, Mr. Freshfield, solicitor to the Bank of England, and Colonel Smith, Assistant Commissioner, were among the company. The upper branches of the City Police force were represented by Chief Inspector Egan, Inspectors Izard, Poe, Hoskins, Collard, Watley, and Bartlett, with Superintendent Campbell and others. Many ladies were present.

HORNSEY SCHOOL OF ART.

The seventh annual soirée held in connection with the above school of art, which is situated on Crouch end-hill, took place yesterday evening at the Hornsey National Hall. From the report, it appeared that there were 131 students attending the various classes. Eighty-six presented themselves for the South Kensington examinations, and as many as 168 awards were obtained, compared with 140 in 1889. During the autumn term upwards of forty new students had been admitted. The awards having been distributed, Mr. R. D. Mackenzie, Q.C., who presided, delivered an address on the progress made in art education in this country during recent years.

THE "CECILIA" INSTITUTE.

St. Cecilia, the tutelary saint of music, has been impressed into the service of many schemes, and the latest enterprise bearing her name is the "Cecilia" Literary and Musical Institute, which received its first public introduction in Bloomsbury last night. The scheme of the institute is partly social and partly educational. It is intended to provide a news-room, musical library, and some of the temperance comforts of a club at a moderate cost, with opportunities for education in musical subjects. The Rev. R. Viney is the moving spirit.

HOW PRESERVED PEAS ARE COLOURED.

At the Liverpool police court yesterday Mr. Kirkland Mole, fruiterer, 21, Tithebarn-street, was summoned for selling a bottle of green peas in which in order to the persons eating the peas. The defendant said he had received a guarantee from the wholesale dealer that the peas were good. There was a law in France some time ago which prevented a manufacturer of preserved peas putting more than a certain amount of sulphate of copper in, just sufficient for colouring purposes. That law, however, had been rescinded, and during the last two or six months the manufacturers had been allowed to put in any amount they thought proper. A fine of 20s. and costs was imposed. Edward Shaw, Berry-street, was fined a like amount for selling a bottle of peas containing 2½ grains of sulphate of copper; and Henry Atkinson, 56, Old Hall-street, 20s. and costs for selling a bottle containing two grains of similar deleterious matter.

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The Elgin centenarian is, it is stated, to be offered good terms to join Mr. Barnum's menagerie of natural and other curiosities.

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The deputation from the London County Council of the sub-committee for the "Housing of the Working Classes," after visiting several places in England, have gone to Glasgow to prosecute their inquiries.

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The house of the Medical Zenana Mission in India receives a heavy blow by the death of Dr. Fanny Jane Butler, one of the earliest medical ladies to qualify and graduate in the United Kingdom.

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In connection with the forthcoming visit of the Prince of Wales to Bournemouth, it is stated that the proprietor of one of the hotels there intends to give a banquet at his own expense to 200 persons in honour of the occasion.

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Sir Douglas Galton has been chosen by the representatives of the railway and trade interests in the inquiry as to railway rates now going on before Lord Balfour of Burleigh and the Board of Trade officials, as arbitrator on the important question of terminal charges.

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There is an expectation that the agitation in military circles for the renewal of the Inspector-Generalship of Cavalry will be successful. However, the office will certainly not be charged with the same duties as previously. The arrangement by which the Inspector-General is also in command of the cavalry brigade at Aldershot is as persistently objected to as ever.

The popularity of FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA is rapidly increasing, and where once tried its delicious flavour and agreeable qualities secure for it a permanent place in the household dietary. Highly recommended by many eminent physicians, for young children and delicate persons, to whom tea is injurious. To secure this article ask for FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA.

THE JUBILEE OF THE PENNY POST.

FIFTY years ago to-morrow, by virtue of a warrant published in the *London Gazette* on the 28th December, 1839, was inaugurated our system of penny postage. That warrant fixed and limited the "rates of postage to be paid to her Majesty's Postmaster-General for the use of her Majesty on letters posted and transmitted by post on and after the 10th January, 1840," at one penny (prepaid) for half ounce, "without reference to the number of sheets or pieces of paper or enclosures of which the same may be composed, or the distance, or number of miles, the same shall be conveyed." Previous to the introduction of the Penny Post the rates of postage in vogue were as follows:—

From any post-office in England or Wales to any place not exceeding 15 miles			4d.
Above 15 miles, and not exceeding	20	miles	5d.
" 20 "	30	"	6d.
" 30 "	50	"	7d.
" 50 "	80	"	8d.
" 80 "	120	"	9d.
" 120 "	170	"	10d.
" 170 "	230	"	11d.
" 230 "	300	"	12d.

and so in proportion, the postage increasing progressively 1*d.* for every additional distance of 100 miles. By contrasting these rates with the uniform rate of 1*d.*, one is enabled better to make allowance for the opposition to which the proposal for penny postage was subjected. And it may further be remembered that for years the tendency had been to increase, not to lower the rates. On the introduction of the mail-coach system Mr. Pitt added a penny per letter to the charges, and in doing so contended that "it was idle to suppose that the public would grumble at having to pay just one penny additional for valuable letters safely and expeditiously conveyed." Others walked in Mr. Pitt's footsteps till, in 1812, the various increases brought the charges up to the scale quoted above. The public did grumble, and grumbled a great deal, for whenever the postman brought letters he brought also a demand for payment, and waited at the door till he received it or the letter back unopened in case payment was not forthcoming. In those days a Scotchman had to count out the "sixpences" at the rate of 1*s.* 1½*d.* for a letter from London to Edinburgh. "In the very early period," writes Sir Rowland Hill, "when we were most straitened in means, his (the postman's) rap was not always welcome, the demand being certain and sometimes inconvenient; the recompense, in the way of news, doubtful. Tradesmen's circulars, in particular, which sometimes came from a considerable distance and always unpaid, were great causes of disappointment and irritation." Members of Parliament from the time of Charles II. enjoyed the privilege of franking and receiving letters free, and this privilege was freely made use of in all directions, not only to evade the burdensome charges for letters, but to free all sorts and conditions of things by post, from a bundle of baby linen to a pianoforte. Sir Rowland Hill himself admits having had recourse to some curious expedients to reduce postal expenses under the old régime. "In the year 1823, taking a holiday excursion through the Lake district to Scotland, and wishing to keep my family informed as to my movements and my health (then in a depressed state), I carried with me," he says, "a number of old newspapers, and in franking these, according to the useless form then required, while I left the postmark with its date to show the place, I indicated my state of health by selecting names according to previous arrangement; and the more Liberal members being taken to indicate that I was better, while Tories were to show that I was falling back—'Sir Francis Burdett' was to imply vigorous health, while probably 'Lord Eldon' would almost have brought one of my brothers after me in anxiety and alarm."

But Rowland Hill's ingenuity did not exhaust itself in devices for evading postal charges. And the result of much thought and laborious investigation was that he arrived at the conclusion that postage might be cheapened without ultimate loss to the revenue. Accordingly in January, 1837, he published his famous proposal for a uniform prepaid penny post, regardless of distance or the number of sheets included in the weight limit. The suggestion at once took the public fancy, and became popular, but the authorities, anticipating a certain and probably serious loss of revenue, arrayed themselves against it. The Government, the Opposition, and the officials of the Post Office condemned it as utterly impracticable. The then Postmaster-General, Lord Lichfield, declared it to be "of all the wild and visionary schemes he had ever heard or read of, the most extraordinary," and Colonel Maberly, the Secretary of the Post Office, prophesied that "if the rates were reduced to a penny the revenue would not recover itself for forty or fifty years." The public, however, determined not to be bounced out of such a boon by timid Ministers and officials, accorded their hearty support to the great postal reformer, and a parliamentary Committee of Inquiry was conceded. This Committee met in February, 1838, and sat for sixty-three days, concluding its sittings in the following August. Rowland Hill was under examination for six days. In voting the Committee was equally divided on the question of uniform postage, which was only carried on the casting vote of the chairman. The rate of one penny was rejected by six to three, and a uniform rate of twopence was carried by the casting vote of the Chairman. Meanwhile public opinion, backed by the press, brought such pressure to bear that on the 5th of July, 1839, the Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted that he had been convinced by the arguments laid before the Committee in favour of the penny rate, and therefore proposed its adoption. This was carried by a majority of upwards of 100, and the bill received the Royal assent on the 17th of August, 1839. After some temporary experiments with a uniform rate of fourpence, the penny postage was inaugurated on the 10th of January, 1840.

It was not till the 6th May, 1840, that postage stamps for the prepayment of postage were ready for sale to the public. The Lords of the Treasury, as soon as the Act was passed, lost no time in inviting suggestions from "artists, men of science, and the public," for the best prepayment label. £200 was offered for the best suggestion, and £100 for the next best. 6000 replies were received, many as absurd as they were impracticable, and none better than Rowland Hill's "stamped covers of half sheets of paper, stamped envelopes, and adhesive stamps or labels." An envelope was designed by W. Mulready, R.A., which, though favourably regarded by the Royal Academicians, was immediately on its issue so lampooned and otherwise ridiculed that it had to be rejected, and nearly all the vast number prepared for issue destroyed. In the Life of Sir Rowland Hill the curious fact is noted that a machine had to be constructed for the destruction of the Mulready envelope, the attempt to do the work by fire in close stoves (fear of robbery forbade the use of open ones) having absolutely failed. The first penny stamp was engraved in line and printed in black, and was obliterated in red. On account of difficulties of defacement, the black penny, after a short life, made way in the following year for a red penny label. The line-engraved stamps were eventually discarded in favour of surface-printed labels, as it was found that owing to the greater quantity of ink retained on the line-engraved stamps, the obliteration could easily be rubbed off and the stamps used again. In the first complete year of penny postage one hundred million penny stamps were sold. Fifteen hundred millions are now required to meet the annual demand.

At first, it is true, Rowland Hill met with much opposition, and had to submit to long delays, galling mortifications, and deep disappointments; but having once won the goal for which, fortunately for the civilized world, he contended with never flagging courage and undiminished confidence, his great and beneficial reform soon earned for him official as well as public approval. His hope that his countrymen would think him not unworthy to find his last resting place in Westminster Abbey has also been realized, for his bones now lie within that sacred pile.

WHERE A PUBLIC MAN GETS HIS FUNNY STORIES.

Mr. Chauncey Depew's secret is out. For many years it has been a mystery whence came his inexhaustible fund of stories. His private secretary says in a moment of confidence:—"He gets 'em by dozens in the mail every day. His friends everywhere will see something or hear a new story and say, 'Depew ought to have that.' And he gets it."

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.—This epidemic is now spreading in London, and on the Continent its malignity gains in intensity. Its chief symptoms are headache, feverishness, sore throat, and a copious discharge at mucus. The Inhalent "SPIRONE" is the best remedy for this troublesome complaint. It is administered in the form of a fine spray. A few inhalations will give relief, and frequently will stop an attack when if neglected might end fatally in Pneumonia or Bronchitis. Pamphlet free.—The SPIRONE COMPANY (LIMITED), 174, Duke-street, Manchester-square, London, W.

SWAZI CHIEFS WANT CANTEENS "PULLED DOWN."

The Commissioners met the canteen-keepers of Embekelweni, Swaziland, a few days since with regard to the stopping of the sale of liquor to natives. Tecuba with the indunas were also present, and said they wished all the hotels and canteens to be pulled down. There was a commotion on this proposition being made. Mr. Bremer said the store-keepers would fight for their rights, but would pledge themselves not to sell any liquor whatever to natives. This proposition was unanimously adopted. The storekeepers also resolved to pay up all arrears of Customs dues without prejudice to Mr. Bremer's Customs concession.

ABOUT "KEEPING UP A PRESS" IN ST. HELENA.

Now and then some diverting examples of the use of the editorial "we" crop up in colonial papers; but for downright quaintness an address of the editor of the *St. Helena Guardian* is not to be surpassed. Here are a few of the choicer extracts:—

Nearly nineteen years have elapsed since we entered the field as journalist in St. Helena. As to our success as such we leave that to the opinion of our readers. But we know that our career has been attended with much anxiety and trouble, inasmuch as catering for a community like ours has proved to be a by no means easy task. Notwithstanding, we have managed to pull through this long period without having been compelled to suspend the publication of our ability to keep the *Guardian* free from personalities. . . . The expenses consequent on keeping up a Press are larger than many here dream of, and were it not for the fact that we (the editor), being a printer by trade, have carried on our work partly by the aid of apprentices during our proprietorship, the *Guardian* would have ceased to exist long ago, as the income derived therefrom would not permit of employing printers. Now that our eyesight will not permit us to set type, &c., we are compelled to retire from active work in our office—not retiring on a competency after our thirty-five years' service, not even leaving the business with a clean balance-sheet. Such is our reward. . . . Having intimated to our readers our intentions at the close of the present year, we will briefly conclude by stating that we shall hand the press, &c., over to our eldest son, Charles E. S. Grant, who will be solely responsible for everything in connection with the business. At the same time we shall render him all the assistance we can in enabling him to place before the public a well printed, readable newspaper. But we will have nothing whatever to do with the editorship of the *Guardian*; he must manage that himself. Our name, however, will still appear at the foot of the paper as printer as heretofore.

LIBELLING THE HAGGIS.

An amusing occurrence took place on the High-street of Dundee the other night. An English sailor purchased a pudding from an itinerant vendor of hot potatoes and puddings, under the impression, apparently, that it was filled with meat like a sausage, and that it would furnish a savoury meal with potatoes for supper. When he broke it he was disgusted to find that it contained what he believed to be sawdust, and was so indignant at the idea of being defrauded out of his supper, that he called the policeman on the beat. The man in blue examined the pudding, and at once declared that it was a good Scotch pudding made up of oatmeal, onions, &c. The sailor would not be convinced, however, until he called at the Central Office and got the corroboration of the Lieutenant on duty that the pudding was a veritable article of diet, and that he had not been cheated out of his money.

THE SCOTTISH STUDENT.

The Scottish student is getting out of the dull old-rut of mere attendance at classes to vary the solitude of his life in somewhat humble and inexpensive lodgings. At the universities the students have instituted representative councils, which have gained recognition by being named in the recent Universities Act. Then students' unions have been erected as centres of social life; and at the University the sum of nearly £14,000 was realized. The most remarkable manifestation, however, of the new spirit that has taken possession of Scottish students has been afforded in connection with the United Presbyterian Theological Hall in Edinburgh (says the *Presbyterian Messenger*). There the students have complained to the college committee of the teaching of one of the professors. It is roundly asserted that what is offered is entirely out of date. The students wish to hear about the results arrived at by investigators in various schools of thought, and get only the traditional interpretations. It is asked also that an attempt should be made to stimulate the learners to arrive at results themselves rather than be content with assimilating the opinions of approved commentators.

TO-DAYS NEW BOOKS.

(Publishers would greatly oblige by stating the prices of books. Any notices under this head do not preclude further review should such seem to be necessary.)

"BLACKIE'S Modern Cyclopædia." (Blackie and Son.)
[Vol. IV., extending from Peo to From. Cloth, pp. 512. Price 6*s.*]
BLAIKIE, W. G., D.D., LL.D. "Summer Suns in the Far West." (Thomas Nelson and Sons.)
[The record of a holiday trip to the Pacific slope. Cloth. Pp. 160.]
BRYCE, JAMES, M.P. "The American Commonwealth." (Macmillan and Co.)
[A second edition, revised. Two volumes, cloth. The chapter on the "Tweed Ring" is omitted.]
BURKE, Sir BERNARD, C.B., LL.D. "A Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage. Together with Memoirs of the Privy Councillors and Knights." (Harrison and Sons.)
CLARK, KATE D. (Editor). "The French and English Birthday Book." (Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.)
[Extracts for every day of the year from Corneille, Molière, Racine, Boileau, Voltaire, De Musset, Victor Hugo; Shakspeare, Milton, Pope, Dryden, &c., &c. With portraits and biographical notes.]
DAVITT, MICHAEL. "Speech in Defence of the Land League." (Kegan Paul.)
Cloth. Pp. 414. Price 5*s.*)
"EMERSON'S ESSAYS." (David Stott.)
[A tasteful reprint in two volumes, forming the most recent issue in the "Stott Library." Price 6*s.*]
HAMILTON, WALTER (Editor). "Parodies of the Works of English and American Authors." (Reeves and Turner.)
[Vol. VI. Parodies of Swinburne, Sims, Browning, burlesque ballades, rondeaux, villanelles, &c., &c. 4to. Pp. 376.]
HATTON, JOSEPH. "Old Lamps and New: An After-Dinner Chat." (Hutchinson and Co.)
[Cloth. Pp. 302, portrait. Price 6*s.*]
HUMPHRY, GEORGE MURRAY, M.D., F.R.S. "Old Age." (Cambridge: Macmillan and Bowes.)
[Dr. Humphry's aid an inquiry paper, and this book embodies the results of information received respecting nearly nine hundred persons who had attained the age of eighty years, including seventy-five centenarians. Cloth. Pp. 216.]
JOHNSON, EDWARD (Editor). "The Educational Annual." (George Philip and Son.)
[Comprises a General Index, an "Educational Review" of 1889, a Directory to Institutions for Elementary, Intermediate, and University education, &c. Boards. Pp. xlviii., 312. Price 2*s.* 6*d.*]
KINGSLEY, CHARLES. "Yeast." (Macmillan and Co.)
[The sixpenny edition. Paper covers. Pp. 94.]
LONGFELLOW, H. W. "Ballads, Lyrics, and Sonnets from the Poetic Works of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow." (Macmillan. 4*s.* 6*d.*)
[The latest addition to the charming "Golden Treasury Series," and no doubt destined to be one of the most popular. As tastefully bound as its predecessors in the series; but the print strikes us as being not quite so neat.]
MACFARLANE, A. W., M.D. "Insomnia and its Therapeutics." (H. K. Lewis.)
[Cloth. Pp. xv., 366.]
MOULTON, LOUISE CHANDLER. "In the Garden of Dreams." (Macmillan and Co.)
[A volume of verse. Cloth. Pp. 170.]
MURRAY, HENRY. "A Game of Bluff." (Chatto and Windus.)
[A story in one volume. Cloth. Pp. 215. Price 2*s.* 6*d.*]
PITT-TAYLOR, JOHN (the late). "Erotic Imagery." (Remington and Co.)
[A collection of similes, metaphors, emblems, comparisons, and contrasts from the works of British and American poets. Cloth. Pp. 560.]
SKINNER, THOMAS (Editor). "The Stock Exchange Year Book for 1890." (Cassell and Co.)
[Cloth. Pp. xl., 554. Price 15*s.*]
STOCKTON, FRANK R. "Ting-a-ling Tales." (Ward and Downey.)
[Cloth. Pp. 190.]
STUART, G. H., M.A. "Scott's Lay of the Last Minstrel, Cantos I.—III." (Macmillan.)
[Edited for the use of Indian students. The notes occupy nearly half the book. Cloth. Pp. xx. 92.]
YEO, J. BURNEY, M.D. "Food in Health and Disease." (Cassell and Co.)
[Cloth. Pp. x. 589. Price 7*s.* 6*d.*]

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	Tons	Intly
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AUSTRAL	5,806	7,000 .. Feb. 14.
CUZCO	3,special	4,000 .. Feb. 28
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* Calling at Algiers.

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ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.—A Meeting at the WESTBURY ROOMS, HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE, on TUESDAY, 14th inst., at 8 p.m., Paper on "Hong Kong and its Trade Connections." By WILLIAM KNOWLES, Esqre.

Sir FREDERICK YOUNG, K.C.M.G., is the Chair.

By Order of the Council,
J. S. O'HALLORAN, Secretary.

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FIFTEEN HUNDRED STRAY DOGS were brought to the Home for Lost Dogs during the first week of the moulting order, and they continue to come in in large numbers every day. All dogs must be kept six days for identification by owners. Valuable and useful dogs are kept longer.

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RECENT SUCCESSES:—

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE, June, 1889.

Place.		Marks.
6th	.... A. W. W. Last	1,8
8th	.... C. A. Ie l	1,80
11th	.... A. H. Gunter	1,76
20th	.... J. H. Cumine	1,69
21st	.... W. N. Dalrymple	1,69
30th	.... A. Ross	1,63

In '88 Mr. Cassilly was Second, and in '87 Mr. Ferrar was First in this Examination.

SANDHURST, DECEMBER, 1889.

CAVALRY.

3rd	.... M. H. Tristram	7,071
11th	.... H. K. W. Millis	6,919

INFANTRY.

6th	.... L. W. Pears	9,235
13th	.... W. J. W. Backenbury..	9,005
14th	.... H. Mather	8,856
15th	.... J. C. Magnay	8,776
16th	.... R. G. Mely-Hutchinson..	7,752
34th	.... S. G. French	7,632
35th	.... W. M. C. Cooper	7,567
73d	.... K. H. Jackson	7,536
103d	.... E. F. Despard	7,365
109th	.... W. H. W. Steward	7,350
115th	.... H. F. Wetherell	7,265
117th	.... A. R. Upton	7,050
118th	.... F. M. Gillespie	7,015

WISE INDIAN CADETSHIPS.

2nd	.... W. D. M. Thomson	7,553

UNIVERSITY CADETSHIPS.

6th	.... H. W. Cobb	6,437

In July last 13 were successful.

WOOLWICH.

7th	.... C. H. Living	9,153
18th	.... O. L. Odgers	8,905
53d	.... J. B. F. Carrie	6,600
56th	.... G. H. Seaman	6,600

Two cadets qualified, and in July, 1888, seven passed.

MILITIA MILITARY and COMPETITIVE.—Of the 60 successful candidates in September, '89, 28, and in March last 19, passed from Messrs. James and Lynch.

Since this examination was instituted, 394 officers have been successful, and in 13 cases the first place has been secured by pupils of Messrs. James and Lynch.

UNIVERSITIES.—Scholarships were taken last year at Clare College, Cambridge; Christ's College, Cambridge; and Queen's College, Oxford; and six posts (all sent up) were successful for responsions at Oxford or College Entrance Examinations at Cambridge.

EASTERN CADETSHIPS.—At the recent examination Gibbs, the only pupil, passed fourth, taking first place in Italian and German and third in French.

ARMY PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.—Since January, 1888, 232 gentlemen have passed this examination in 1st Class.

MILITIA LITERARY EXAMINATION.—Twenty-three gentlemen passed this examination in '89. Places taken include 1st, 4th, 9th, 24th, &c. Work now going on.

NORTH LONDON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL for GIRLS, SANDALL-ROAD, CAMDEN ROAD, N.W.—Head Mistress, Miss BEALE, D.C.L.

The NEXT TERM will COMMENCE on THURSDAY, January 23, 1890. In connection with this School there are Scholarships given by the Brewers' and Clothworkers' Companies, to the value of nearly £200 per annum. Term fee—£9 9s. or £6 6s., according to age. Applications to be made to the SECRETARY at the school address.

There will be an ENTRANCE EXAMINATION on WEDNESDAY, January 22, 1890, from ten to one. Pupils who pass can be received into the School next term.

Preparatory and Kindergarten classes are held at 205, Camden-road, N.W.

CAMDEN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PRINCE OF WALES'-ROAD, N.W.

Head Mistress—Miss LOUISA PULLING.

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